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The Bombay Chronicle

"AFTER SIX DAYS"
A Three Hundred Million Dollar Master Production.
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XIII NO. 39 BOMBAY SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1925. ONE ANNA.

The Bombay Chronicle

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(Incorporated in England.)
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P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession o passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
14th Feb.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
21st ,,	DEVANHA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
7th Mar.	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA @	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA..		16,223
4th Apl.	DONGOLA @		8,089
11th ,,	NALDERA		15,997
18th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,433
2nd May	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA x	16,504
9th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
16th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
30th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA		16,227
13th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA§		7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£66 & £62	£60 & £5
Second ,,	,, 52 ,,	48

BOMBAY INDIA FAILINGS
Bombay to Port Paid and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1925.		
19th Feb.	MORVADA	8,193
5th March	MANDALA	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA	8,441
2nd April	MODASA	8,980
16th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
30th ,,	WARFIELD*	6,060
14th May	MASULA	7,261
28th ,,	GAZANA	5,244
11th June	MANDALA	8,246
25th ,,	A steamer.*	..

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
17th Feb.	SICILIA ..	6,813	KHYBER.
26th ,,	NAGPORE*x ..	5,283	
4th Mar.	LAHORE ..	5,252	
20th ,,	ALIPORE ..	5,273	
31st ,,	SARDINIA ..	6,684	MOLDAVIA
7th Apr.	JEYPORE* ..	5,318	
14th ,,	SOUDAN ..	6,696	CATHAY.
17th ,,	KIDDERPORE	5,324	
28th ,,	MIRZAPORE*	6,715	
12th May	SICILIA ..	6,803	COMORIN
9th June	SARDINIA ..	6,654	DEVANHA

* Cargo vessel only. Proceeds to Japan via Singapore.
x Cargo vessel only, proceeds to Japan via Singapore and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTOCORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
1925		
14th Feb.	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar
16th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
18th ,,	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa.
18th ,,	BANDRA ..	Busreh via K'chi. & P. Gulf Ports.
20th ,,	VASNA ..	Busreh via. Karachi.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
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Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

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Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. FORT, BOMBAY.
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SAVINGS BANK 5% p. a.
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly.
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold and Government of India Securities.
DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRY, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN LONDON.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	77,500,000

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Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Fai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 74,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
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Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
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Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 30/6/24	30,17,785
Reserve Fund	23,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa City	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amballa Cant.	Jullundur	Peshawar City
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Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
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Delhi	Kasur	Rawalpindi
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Bagndad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserved Fund	£ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

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L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

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	Rs.
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Reserve Fund	44,50,000

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2. Policies actually issued during the year about ..... Rs. 58,00,000
3. Annual Income about ..... Rs. 14,00,000
4. Effective Policy business upto 31st Decr. 1924 about ..... Rs. 2,25,00,000
5. Accumulated Fund ..... Rs. 56,00,000
6. Claims paid about. ..... Rs. 42,00,000
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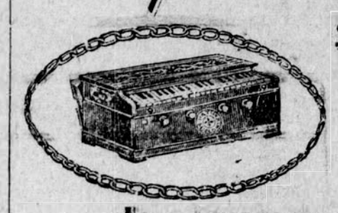

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VOCAL RECORDS

TUDOR DAVIES (Tenor)

Through the forest—"Der Freischutz" - *Weber* } D 932
Oh, to the glorious sight!—"Oberon" - *Weber* } Rs. 6-0

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Mother, you know the story—"Cavalleria Rusticana" - - - - - *Mascagni* } D 933
A ship the restless ocean sweeps—"The Flying Dutchman" - - - *Wagner* } Rs. 6-0

PETER DAWSON (Baritone)

The road across the sea - - - *Bowen* } B 1901
The curtain falls - - - *G. d'Hardelot* } Rs. 3-8

INSTRUMENTAL RECORDS

ROYAL ALBERT HALL ORCHESTRA

Symphony in B Minor ("Unfinished")- *Schubert* } D 934
1st Movement—Allegro Moderato, Part 1 } Rs. 6-0
1st Movement—Allegro Moderato, Part 2 }
1st Movement—Allegro Moderato, Part 3 } D 935
2nd Movement—Andante Conmoto, Part 1 } Rs. 6-0
2nd Movement—Andante Conmoto, Part 2 } D 936
2nd Movement—Andante Conmoto, Part 3 } Rs. 6-0

UNA BOURNE (Pianoforte)

Etude Melodique, Op. 21, No. 5 - - *Sgambati* } C 1168
Rondo—La Gaiete - - - - - *Weber* } Rs. 4-12

DE GROOT AND THE PICCADILLY ORCHESTRA

"Orphee aux Enfers"—Selection, Parts 1 and 2 - - - - *Offenbach* } C 1174 Rs. 4-12
A kiss in the dark - - - *Victor Herbert* } B 1798
When Frances dances - - - - *Varral* } Rs. 3-8

THE BAND OF H. M. ROYAL AIR FORCE

The happy warrior - - - - *V. Kahl* } B 1900
Faithful and Bold - - - - *A. Rust* } Rs. 3-8

HUMOROUS RECORDS

BEN LAWES

The Christening, Parts 1 and 2 - - - - *Grey* } C 1175 Rs. 4-12

DANCE RECORDS

PAUL WHITEMAN AND HIS ORCHESTRA

I can't get the one I want - - - *Fox Trot* } B 1889
Somebody loves me - - - - *Fox Trot* } Rs. 3-8

THE ROMAINE ORCHESTRA

Oh say, Oh Sue - - - - - *Fox Trot* } B 1892
Burning kisses - - - - - *Fox Trot* } Rs. 3-8
Oh, Eva! - - - - - - *Fox Trot* } B 1893
The rat step - - - - - - *Fox Trot* } Rs. 3-8

JEAN GOLDKETTE AND HIS ORCHESTRA

Where the lazy Daisies grow - - *Fox Trot* } B 1849
BENSON ORCHESTRA OF CHICAGO
Wow - - - - - - - *Fox Trot* } Rs. 3-8

JAN GARBER AND HIS ORCHESTRA

Hinky Dinky Parlay Voo - - *Fox Trot* } B 1888
WHITEY KAUFMAN'S PENNSYLVANIA SERENADERS
Come on Red - - - - - *Fox Trot* } Rs. 3-8

INTERNATIONAL NOVELTY ORCHESTRA

Jealous - - - - - - *Fox Trot* } B 1891
PHILIP SPITALNY'S ORCHESTRA
Worried - - - - - - *Fox Trot* } Rs. 3-8

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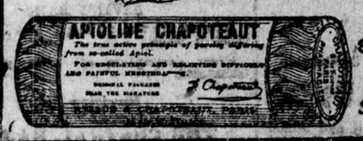

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HEATERS AND HOT WATER BOILERS.
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Also Blue Flame Wickless oil Stoves & ovens.

CLUBWALLA & Co.,
44, Bastion Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

A Quick Return To Lost Power.
Ananga Probha Yakuti
ensures by restoring and retaining the lost power due to old age or excesses of youth. This Shastric preparation of Musk, Gold and Makardhwajarasa infuses vigour and virility into the most incapable and impotent making them active and strong in a very short time. Price a phial of 30 Pills at Rs. 10. Descriptive pamphlet sent free on request.
Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshabji,
177 (B) Harrison Road, Calcutta.

Reliable Preparations of Powell's Laboratories.

QUALITY: Quality is our MOTTO. Quality is the cream of milk of HUMAN KINDNESS essence of human service.

SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITES COMP.

SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITES COMPOUND: For clergymen, students, professional and Business men and all Brain workers.

It is a brain tonic, strengths the appetite, supplies Physical strength.

Powell's Syrup Hypophosphites Compound contains in an active and palatable form the Hypophosphate of Soda, Lime, Iron, Manganese, Quinine and Strychnia.

DR. EASTON'S SYRUP.

DR. EASTON'S SYRUP: This syrup is made from the best chemicals according to Dr. Easton's Formula.

It is a capital remedy and known throughout the world as a specific for General Debility, Mental and Physical Pressure of weakness.

CHEMICAL FOOD.

CHEMICAL FOOD: (Syrup of Phosphates of Iron, Lime, Potash and Soda).

This preparation is largely prescribed for children; It is a valuable Tonic, pleasant to the taste, enriches the blood thus assisting in the formation of bones and muscles.

Guaranteed to be prepared from the Purest Drugs only, and in strict accordance with the formula of the British Pharmacopœia.

Powell's Standard Preparations can be had at all Well-known Chemists and Stores.

N. POWELL & Co.
Manufacturing Chemists,
LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:
DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co., HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
I. THAKORDWAR, II. JUMA MUSJID, BHAIK MEMON STREET.

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AND
SUPER-TAX
Please Consult
Sharangdhar & Co.
whose accounting experience extends over 25 years
at
79, Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

HALF-WATT PHILIPS' LAMPS.

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ETC.

THE LONDON EASTERN & AMERICAN TRADING Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL INSURANCE Co. LTD

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ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

CHIEF AGENTS FOR FIRE.
INDO UNIVERSAL COMPANY,
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

"LATEST INVENTION"
ELECTRIC HEATERS
AND
CIGAR LIGHTERS
Have a Cup of Tea in 2 Minutes.
Light your Cigarette in a Second.
SAFE, RELIABLE
AND
NO TROUBLE.
America-India Export & Import Co.,
Lokar Chawl, BOMBAY.

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A LADY TYPIST. Salary Rs. 40–60. Apply Box No. 639, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A M781

WANTED—CHEMIST, expert in Refining oils and manufacture of soaps, only experienced man need apply, BERAR OIL WORKS, LTD., Akola.
A M788

WANTED.—An experienced CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for an upcountry mill. Apply with testimonials and state terms to Box No. 682, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A M768

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—CHIEF SECOND and THIRD SHIFT OFFICERS with higher Grade B. O. T. Certificates. Apply stating age, whether willing to join immediately in any grade offered and enclosing copies of testimonials to Box No. 687, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 22674

AGENTS WANTED on good Commission for well-renowned Nut-crackers Sample Case, reduced Rs. 5-0, terms liberal, illustrated booklet free from THE CHHATBAR TRADING CO., Jamnagar (Kathiawad).
A M782

WANTED.—A GUJARATHI HINDU CLERK, knowing Gujarathi accounts, English and type-writing. Apply with testimonials, personally to C. N. GAJJAR AND CO., Lamington Road, Bombay.
A M767

WANTED.—An experienced and qualified CHEMIST to do research work in Agricultural Chemistry. Apply with copies of testimonials to CHIEF KARBHARI Rajkot State.
A M787

WANTED—PROFESSIONAL PHOTOGRAPHER for outdoor Press work. Apply Box No. 360, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—Two ASSISTANT LIBRARIANS, 75-10-150. Must know Gujarati or Marathi. Graduate preferred. Must not be keeping terms for Law, Commerce or Accountancy. Apply in own handwriting to HON. SECRETARY, J. N. PETIT INSTITUTE, 312, Hornby Road.
22695

BIG MONEY—BIG SALARY—Is waiting for you to come and get it. No matter where you live or what your experience, we teach you, how to make Rs. 100 to 500 p.m. in office or at home. We teach you BY POST, at your home, in your spare time, by NEW EASY METHODS, the following subjects:—(1) BRAND NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. Two days' free trial. No money unless fully satisfied. Our students command highest salaries. (2) BOOK-KEEPING in 80 hours. Marvellous short-cut methods. Special introductory offer. (3) SOAP-MAKING. This Course free if you like. Make soap at —/11 per lb. (4) BOOT POLISH MANUFACTURE. Sample finishes free. We have helped hundreds of men to immediate and permanent success. State subject in which interested and enclose 3 anna stamp for illustrated booklet and proof of our statement. Address —HAWAID COLLEGE (B) RAWALPINDI

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT for a Hindu Lady graduate, England returned, in a respectable family, for education of young children. Write to Box No. 681, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B 22643

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

GOOD and complete Chrome Tanning Machinery in working order is for sale. Apply to Mr. MEHARBUX, 228, Cadell Road, Mahim.
S M787

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—The ground floor of a building with compound near Mahalakshami Temple. Apply Box No. 684, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C 22669

TO LET—SMALL OFFICE ROOMS in the Shilotri Bank Buildings, Bombay.
S

TO LET on 5 to 10 years Lease 10 000 square yards Vacant Land for any sort of Factories or building Houses or Chawls or Bungalows etc., etc., in large or small plots as may be convenient to Lessees. For further particulars please write or see Mr. MODY, Allbless Bungalow, 51 Naigaum Road, Dadar. Brokers also are requested to apply.
C M777

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Corona latest Improved Model, New	195
Corona Four (Four-bank Keyboard), New	225
Remington Portable, New	234
Fox Portable (Shop-soiled)	125
Senta Portable (German), New	150
Underwood 5 Rs. 100, Remington 10 from	100
Empire No. 1 with Back spacer (Fine)	100
L. C. Smith Brief Size Rs. 85, Hammond Multi	85

Rebuilt Typewriters: Remington 10 and 11 and Oliver 9 and 11. Exceptionally low prices. Ribbons Carbon Papers. Repairs to All Makes.

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
T S

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—Last chance of buying New Yost Typewriters, latest model No. 20, Foolscap or Brief Size, for Rs. 200 only. Few left. All Policy Size sold out. Original price Rs. 495 and 540. Rs. 250 for 25 inch Carriage, 275 for 30 inch.

	Rs
Oliver 3, Rs. 65, Brief, 75, Monarch	90
Remington 7, 65, 8, 75, Empire 1, 75,	90
Underwood 5, 125, 145, Smith 5, 125, 8	150
Yost 20, 85, 100, Brief, 150, New Types,	160
Hammond Multiplex, 125, 140, Mercedes,	175
Remington 10, 125 to 200, Brief, 150 to	200
Mahrati Remington 9, 125, Gujerati, 120	150
Corona 3, 100, 120, 130, New,	160
Corona 3, Improved Model, New,	195
Corona Four, latest, just arrived,	225

NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21223.
W.S.

TYPEWRITERS—Remington 7 Rs. 60, 8 Rs. 70, Empire 1 Rs. 75, Yost 20 Rs. 95, Oliver 3 Rs. 60, 5, Rs. 95, 9 Rs. 120, Remingtons Nos. 10 & 11 Rs. 95 to 215. Remington Factory Rebuilts as new at second-hand prices Guaranteed Repairs to all makes, STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, Hornby Road, opposite Petit Institute, Fort, Bombay.
N

FINANCIAL.

WANTED.—PARTNER with small capital for Trunks Shop in Girgaon. Profits guaranteed. Write immediately to Box No. 690, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R M784

WANTED—PARTNER, capital Rs. 5,000 going concern 24 years. Branch with Optics to be opened Hornby Road. Apply Box No. 691, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R M789

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JEWELLERS LTD.
STERLING SILVER PHOTO FRAMES.
A LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY PATTERNS AND SIZES.
FINISH AND PRICE. BEYOND CRITICISM
TREASURE HOUSE
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

BEST RIBBONS FOR
CORONA
Portable. Rs. 2 each, post free.
H. M. CHOPRA & BRO.,
Anarkali, LAHORE.

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P. P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., and catalogue of Ayurvedic Medicines free. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia (Howrah), N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy, Price Rs. 2, Postage As. 5 extra.
C

TUBERCULOSIS CURED—If you want to get rid of this horrible disease communicate confidentially with S. D C/o. MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle". Terms Moderate.
T M756

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

MORVI RAILWAY.

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

WANTED—HEAD ELECTRICIAN, with train-lighting experience. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials before 28th February, 1925.

P. G. DAS,
Manager and Engineer-in-Chief.
Morvi, 7-2-1925. 22691

WANTED.

A MAHOMEDAN B.A., with Persian as ASSISTANT for A. V. School, Jambusar, starting pay Rs. 50 p.m., and as Mahomedan Hostel Superintendent and as such Boarding and Lodging free. Post temporary for one year, with all chances of becoming permanent. Apply to the undersigned:

(Sd.) A. M. SHAH,
Chairman, School Board,
Jambusar Municipality.
22682

SAW MILLS.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for post of Superintendent of Government Saw Mills, Bombay Presidency, for period of 3 years.

Applicants must have experience of saw mill practice in India and a practical knowledge of the care of saws, must be able to dismantle and erect portable Mills, carry out adjustments and repairs to circular and vertical frame saws, automatic saw-sharpening machines, etc. Applicants must be strong, active and able to tour. Pay according to qualifications, travelling allowances.

Applications accompanied by certified copies of testimonials should be submitted before February, 22nd, 1925, to

T. S. PIPE,
Superintending Engineer, Forest Dept.,
Dharwar, M. & S. M. Railway.
22646

NOTICE

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England)

TRAIN SERVICE ON HARBOUR BRANCH.

ON SUNDAYS, the 15th, and 22nd February and 1st and 8th March, 1925, owing to the necessity for special works, there will be no Electric Train Service between Victoria Terminus and Kurla or Steam Train Service between Gowari and Bandra on the Harbour Branch between 9 and 16/0 Hours.

D. A. FENTON.
Chief Transportation Superintendent
Bombay, 4th February, 1925. 22632

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England.)

TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT.

A LIMITED NUMBER of APPOINTMENTS in the Transportation Department of this Railway for apprentices to undergo a course of training to qualify for Senior Subordinate Posts, are now available, and applications from suitable Indian candidates are invited.

Applicants should not be less than 20 years of age, of strong physique, and must have successfully completed a 3 years course at a recognised Technical College or Institute. The period of apprenticeship is 5 years, and all particulars regarding the course of training, regulations, scale of pay, etc., can be obtained on application in writing to the undersigned.

D. A. FENTON,
Chief Transportation Superintendent,
G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus,
22694 Bombay.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

RE: LOSS OF ALLOTMENT RECEIPT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC that the Allotment Receipt No. 8860 A., of the Union Bank of India, Ltd., for 1,000 shares Nos. 670659/671658 standing in the name of Jinubhai Bhagwandas Mehta has been reported to be LOST and the undersigned as Official Liquidator of the National Cement Mfg. Co., Ltd. (In Liquidation), has applied for issue of a duplicate.

Anybody having any claim should intimate the same to the Bank within a month hereof, after which a duplicate will be granted to the undersigned.

N. H. MOOS,
Official Liquidator,
National Cement Mfg. Co. Ltd.,
(In Liquidation.).
Alice Building
Hornby Road,
Bombay, 22636

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that it has been decided to discontinue the practice of allowing the breeding or keeping of pigs in the City at any other place than the Arthur Road Pig Slaughter House. The case of persons who have been authorised to keep pigs by the Municipal Commissioner, a period of three months, and in case of those holding no such license, a period of one month is granted from the date of publication of this notice for the disposal of the animals. If so desired, the owners will be permitted to slaughter the pigs under Municipal supervision at the Arthur Road Pig Slaughter House on payment of the slaughter fee.

After the expiration of the stipulated period persons keeping pigs at their premises will be prosecuted and stray pigs will be destroyed by the Municipality.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,
C. M. FLANDERS,
Superintendent of Markets.
Arthur Crawford Market Office,
Bombay, 14th February, 1925. 22687

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned is the full proprietor of the firm of "Seth Shaligram Jamarayan" at Arvi and is in possession of all the properties of that firm and has been carrying on all the transactions of the firm for the last several years as owner. That one Madangopal Deokaran of Nagpur has recently instigated Musamat Kundanbai, widow of Jamnarayan and Musamat Gulab-bai, widow of Ganeshnarayan, who are both residing with him at Nagpur to set up a claim to this property, and from some notices issued by these ladies under the signature of Madangopal Deokaran to certain trading firms, it appears that these ladies have authorised the said Madangopal Deokaran and one Gajadhar to draw hundis and sell goods and do other acts on behalf of the said firm. These ladies have absolutely no right, title, or interest over the properties of the said firm and the authority, if any, given by these ladies to Madangopal and Gajadhar to act on behalf of this firm, is absolutely valueless and ineffectual for the purpose of binding the firm. Notice is hereby given to all concerned that whoever deals with these two ladies or these two men will do so at his own risk and the undersigned refuses to acknowledge any liabilities in connection with those transactions.

GOWARDHANDAS GANESHRAM,
Proprietor of the firm of Shaligram Jainarayan of Arvi, District Wardha.
Arvi,
6th February, 1925. M790

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Dock Manager, Messrs MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 17th February 1925 at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse Alexandra Dock opposite No. 2 Shed the following goods:

100 jars Acetic acid.
8 cases Hoe heads.
50 cases rubber balls.
Sugar samples, dumbells, advt. matter, sanitaryware wheels, house plates, bags cloves cocoanuts, samples of toilet and perfumery requisites, pipe fittings, spelters, fire extinguisher, packages empty, grinding machinery, earthenware inkstands, hardware, fire crackers, paint, iron, brass rods disinfectant, reels iron wire, motor car parts, machine oil, cases tin plates, bags paddy, china clay, figs, tie bars, rapeseed, rivets, part of powder mill machinery, Epsom salts, logs matchwood, printing ink, samples of paint and varnish, sewing machine, cotton piecegoods, bids, coir rope and yarn, rubber toys, raw cotton, 3 cases stamping pads, colour, white zinc, provision, sago flour, sanitaryware pipes, window glass, tyre paint, table tennis.

MENESSE & Co.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 14th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods etc.
AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.).
1 secondhand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.
1 English Built Victoria with Bay-English Mar and Harness.
1 Bazar Gharry and Horse.

FURNITURE SALE AT NORTHCOTE HOUSE ORMISTON ROAD OPP. THE TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.

TO-MORROW SUNDAY. the 15th day of February 1925, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at North Cote House, Ormiston Road, opp., the Taj Mahal Hotel, the very valuable and handsome, teak and blackwood furniture rich glass crockery and platedware, carpets, dining table, arm and without arm leather lined dining chairs, sideboard and dinner waggons, suite of Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs also Drawing room silk lined suites, show cases, silver and plated ornaments, long arm and Ladies chairs, single and double bedsteads, mirror and panelled almirahs, dressing and wash hand tables, clothe and gown presses, Hall stands, Iceboxes, meatsafes, etc., etc.

The property of commander, W. R. A Beatty, R. I. M. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

FURNITURE SALE AT COLABA OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

On SUNDAY, the 15th day of February, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Wodehouse Road, Colaba, opp the Post Office, very valuable and handsome made-to-order carved and plain household furniture, by Roberts, Wimbridge, Dewji, etc., and also jacobean rich pictures and ornaments, cut glassware, best platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb-waiters, crockery stands, Chesterfield sofas, and easy chairs, fancy Cabinets, vases and figures, fancy brass ornaments, E. table lamps and fans, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers reclining sofas, large and small writing tables office chairs, one sweet tone phonograph with records, Ice box, meat safes, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

Property of M. G. Carvelho Esqr., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT WALKESHWAR ROAD AND COWASJEE PATEL STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from Mrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the mortgagees Messrs. Ramdas Dopa and Tulsidas Dopa Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises on account and risk of the mortgagee M. A. Rajkotewalla the following properties.

On MONDAY, the 2nd March next at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land at Malabar Hill Walkeshwar Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, within the registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1014 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 323, and New No. 2128 and Old Survey No. 13, New Survey No 2/7293 and Cadastral Survey No. 291 and in the books of the Municipality under D Ward Nos. 2490(2) 2490(2A) and Street Nos. 443, 451, A 433 and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the Malabar Hill Road, on the West by the property of Collector of Bombay, on the North Plot No 5 of Akbarali Shaik Combrudin Palanupurwalla and others and on the South by the Plot No. 3 of Vazir Haji.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd March next at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Cawasji Patel Street within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 181 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 199, New No. 5059 Old Survey No. 1320 and New Survey No. 2/9380 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Nos. 1492-93 and Street Nos. 48-50-1 and Cadastral Survey No. 465 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by a Public Street next to it by the house of Hassonally Abdulally, on or towards the West by the house of Pallonji Dorabji, on or towards the North by the house of Hormasji Nawroji and on or towards the South by a Halalkhore passage and partly by the house of Motilal Jugaldas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the mortgagee or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

WONDERFUL DELINEATION WITH AMAZING ACCURACY.

Professor PANDIT MOTILAL, F.B.I.M.S. (London), Scientific Astrologer and Palmist Secretary, British Institute of Mental Science (Incorporated by Act of Parliament) Central India Branch Mhow, C.I., Examines Horoscopes, undertakes all Astrological works, delineates Palms, Questions answered, Advice on health, business, betterment, Marriage, Friends, Courtship etc., at reasonable fees. Charges for one year in detail Re. 3. Brief reading of your life Rs. 5. Full character reading Re. 1. Send time date month and year of birth or time of writing letter to above address. Trial solicited. Testimonials highest from Civil and Military officers.
M673

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 21927.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS. AUCTION SALE OF RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE MORTGAGOR IN A NEWLY AND VERY STRONGLY BUILT VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE ON THE TRAM LINES AT KALBADEVI ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Mauna-jee & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Chhotalal Mulchand the Mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to and vested in the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 18th day of October 1922 made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part sell by Public Auction all the right Title and Interest of the Mortgagor in the undermentioned Immovable property on SATURDAY, the 14th day of March 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the Premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure situate lying and being at Kalbadevi Road outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed with other land by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 361 New No. 2811 Old Survey No. 23 and New Survey No. 123 and Cadastral Survey No. 897 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 1810, 1811, 3077 and 3079 and Street Nos. 102, 104, 7, 8, and 9 and containing by admeasurements 1325 5/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by Kalbadevi Road on or towards the North by the property of Vallubdas Jamnadas and on or towards the South partly by the property of Damodar Madhavji and partly by the Kolbhat Lane, and on or towards the West by the property of Morarji Velji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Madhavji & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office at 35, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MEHTA & CO.
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21285.

AUCTION SALE OF AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT ANDHERI.

On SUNDAY, the 15th February, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will, under instructions from Messrs. Dabholker and Jeshtaram, Attorneys for Mr. Shantaram Narayen Patel, and in exercise of the right reserved to him in the Decree, dated the 27th day of May, 1924, in the High Court Suit No. 1382 of 1924, Shantaram Narayen Patel vs. Jamsetji Kanjibhai Desai, sell by Public Auction at the premises the right, title and interest of the said Jamsetji Kanjibhai Desai in the undermentioned property on account and at the risk of the said Jamsetji Kanjibhai Desai.

All that piece or parcel of land together with buildings thereon, situate at Andheri, in the Bombay Suburban District, in the Sub-Registration District of Bandra, in the Registration District Thana, bearing Entry No. — Survey No. 9, part of plot Nos. 1, 2, 3, and No. 4, measuring about 1,610 square yards, bounded on the East by private road of Mr. Jamsetji Kanjibhai Desai, on the West by the property of Shantaram Narayen Patel, on the North by the Vesova Road and on the South by the property of Mr. Jamsetji Kanjibhai Desai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Dabholker and Jeshtaram, Solicitors 80, Esplanade Road, or to the undersigned.

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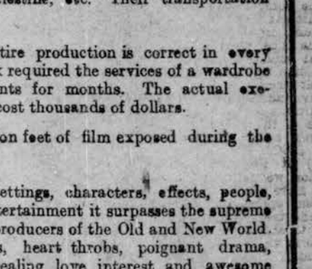

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TRADE UNIONS BILL.

MR. JOSHI'S SPEECH IN ASSEMBLY.

Speaking on the Government motion in the Legislative Assembly, that the Trade Unions Bill be referred to a Select Committee and on the Hon. Mr. Wilson's Amendment thereon to refer the same to a Joint Committee of the Assembly and the Council of State, Mr. N. M. Joshi delivered the following speech on Wednesday last:—

Sir,—I oppose the amendment proposed by my Hon. friend Mr. Wilson. He has already pointed that if we scrutinise the names of the Members of the Committee, as proposed by the Hon. Member in charge of Industries and Labour, we may find out that the interests of labour are not sufficiently protected; but, Sir, I feel that if we accept the proposal of my Hon. friend Mr Wilson, the protection of labour interests will be still more reduced. I, therefore, think, that in a matter like this it is much better that a large committee of this House should consider the principles and the details of the Bill and then the Bill may be submitted to the other House. Sir, Mr. Wilson objected to the presence of lawyers on this Select Committee. I have been studying this Bill for some time and I have come to the conclusion that, if any people are better able to consider this Bill than others, it is the lawyers who understand both the criminal and the civil law. I have myself felt that I am personally unable to deal with this Bill adequately and, therefore, if the Hon. Member in charge of the Department of Industries and Labour has suggested the names of illustrious lawyers in this Assembly, I think, Sir, he has done the right thing. Sir, I myself have given notice of an amendment which I shall move later on after this amendment is decided upon. The object of my amendment is that the consideration of this Bill should not be unnecessarily hurried. The Hon. Member wants the Select Committee to report within a fortnight. I feel, Sir, that the Bill is so important that we should not hurry up its consideration in the manner suggested by the Hon. Member in charge of the Department of Industries and Labour. No doubt the Bill has been circulated and the views of organisations of labour and the organisations of employers have been received; but I feel, Sir, that these organisations, at least the organisations of labour, have not, or could not, give that attention to the Bill which it deserves. Sir, I do not blame the organisations of labour. After all labour in India is illiterate and ignorant. Moreover, Sir, although there are some people like my friend Mr. Chaman Lall and others who are sometimes ready to help them, still I do feel that the cause of labour is not yet supported by those people who understand the law well. Sir, if the cause of labour had been championed by a man like Mr. Jinnah, by a man like Mr. Rangachariar, it would not have been necessary for me to ask for more time. Sir, I feel that during the time at my disposal, I have not yet been able to make up my mind as to the soundness or otherwise of this measure. I feel that the responsibility on me on this occasion is special. It was my humble self who moved a resolution in this House asking for a sound trade union law on the English model. The Government of India state now that the present Bill is the result of that resolution. Sir, I do not wish to go as far as the famous proverb goes and say that we wanted bread and are given stone. I do not go as far as that. But I state that I wanted bread made of clean English flour, and I am given bread mixed with stones, if not made of stones. I feel, Sir, therefore, that we should not hurry up the consideration of this measure.

COMPULSORY REGISTRATION.

The Bill before us contains certain principles which affect vitally the interests of Indian labour, especially their freedom. The first point to which the Hon. Member in charge of the Department of Industries and Labour referred was about the compulsory or voluntary nature of registration. Sir, the Government of India have decided upon the voluntary nature of the registration; but after reading all the provisions, I feel that, although the Government of India have not accepted compulsory registration in name, they have so framed their Bill that it would be difficult for people not to register their unions. This is perhaps the effect of the pressure which some of the Local Governments and a large number of a body of employers in this country have exercised upon the Government of India, Sir. I cannot imagine any British Government introducing compulsion for the registration of trade unions. Nobody would tolerate the idea of compulsion in this matter in England. But, Sir, those of us who have been observing how the Government of India at present is being led by the capitalists in this country, both European and Indian, will not be surprised that although the Government of India could not, being a British Government, introduce compulsion in the matter of registration in name, they have tried to do so by so arranging their Bill in practice. Sir, I know that the employers organisations want compulsion; but, Sir, the Hon. Member in charge of the Department of Industries and Labour has explained the implications of compulsory registration. When you say that a trade Union should be compulsorily registered, you imply that if a few workmen start an association to protect their interests and if they do not register their association, that body becomes an illegal body and Government must suppress it. I know, Sir, that the Government of India did pass certain legislation to suppress some organisations. The law is known popularly as the law of Samities; but, Sir even in that law, although Government have taken power to suppress those bodies, before Government can suppress these organisations, they have at least to declare that these bodies are seditious and anarchical. But when people seriously ask Government to compel associations of the working classes to register themselves, they want these associations of the working classes to be suppressed without any fault of theirs. Sir, is that a law which any people in India should ask their Government to pass? Sir, we have heard long discussions in this House about freedom—freedom of organisation and personal freedom, I want to know, Sir, from any Member of the House what they think of those people who ask the Government to pass a measure making any organisation of the working classes, making any trade union of the working classes, an illegal body to be suppressed if it does not consent to registration. It may be said that if a body registers there is no illegality about it; but if a body does not choose to register itself, why should it be made an illegal body and suppressed? Sir, in my speech later on, I shall point out the difficulties in the way of registration; just at this stage it is sufficient for me that there may be people who do not like to register their associations; but, Sir, for that reason, no organisation, no association should be considered illegal and, therefore, fit to be suppressed. I am very sorry, Sir, that the organisations of employers in this country should have made that proposal. I do admit that this proposal has come both from European employers and from Indian employers. As far as the European employers are concerned, Sir, I must say that I am not much surprised; they do not very much care for the freedom of the people of this country. But what about those associations which have a majority of Indian members such as the Mill-Owners' Association of Bombay, the Mill-Owners' Association of Ahmedabad, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau and such others. These organisations consist of Indians and they ought to have known that if a law of this kind is to be passed, there is hardly any freedom left for the working classes in this country. I was, therefore, surprised—I was shocked—to see some organisations of Indian employers making a proposal to the Government of India seriously that any organisation of the working classes, if it does not register itself, should be considered an illegal body. Sir, are these the people for whom this House should show so much solicitude as to loose a large amount of revenue by removing the excise duty? Are these the people for whom this House should ask the people of this country, the common people of this country to make large sacrifices? Why should the masses of the people of this country be asked to make sacrifices for the sake of people who would go to the Government and ask them to pass a law requiring that if the working classes do not register their organisations, their organisations will be considered illegal and, therefore, fit to be suppressed.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah:—Which clause in the Bill says that?

Mr. N. M. Joshi:—I have clearly stated that Government have not accepted their proposals. These are the proposals made by the organisations of employers. If you read their opinions which are given in this volume, you will find all this. Sir, there seem to be some doubts in the minds of some Members. For their information I will only read a few lines. . . .

Mr. M. A. Jinnah.—My question, Sir, to the Hon. Member was which clause in the Bill does he refer to which is intended to suppress trade unions if they do not register and they are compulsorily registerable.

Mr. N. M. Joshi:—Sir, I am talking of the proposals which the organisations of the employers have made to Government. The Hon. Member in charge of the Department of Industries and Labour referred to these proposals. He pointed out that the Government of India have not accepted these proposals. Now my object in mentioning them is this: that the Government of India have not nominally accepted the proposals of the employers but they have so framed the Bil that registration will become compulsory to trade unions. (Voice: No.) If Hon. Members will have some patience and allow me to finish my speech, Sir, with my humble abilities I may be able to point out how registration will become practically compulsory.

RESTRICTIONS.

Sir, it will be my duty now to point out how registration will become compulsory. In the first place, the Government of India have placed a number of restrictions in the matter of registration. If a union requires registration, it has to accept certain restrictions. The union must accept a restriction that its funds will only be spent for the benefit of its members. Sir, in a trade union movement some unions wish on some occasions to help other unions in their difficulties. If you make a restriction that the funds of the trade union should be spent only for the benefit of that trade union, the funds of that trade union can never be spent in helping other trade unions. Then, Sir, some trade unions may like to get representation in the legislature and they may put forward candidates and may like to spend some amount of their money on the elections of these candidates. But, Sir, if a trade union uses a portion of its money in assisting another trade union which may be in difficulties, or if a trade union spends a small portion of its money towards the election expenses of its representatives either in the legislatures or in the municipality, that trade union will not be registered or if it has been already registered, its registration will be cancelled. Now, Sir, it is possible that a large number of trade unions in India may not like to get themselves registered with these restrictions. Personally I feel that a trade union is not worth having if it cannot help another trade union when it is in a difficulty. A trade union will not be worth having if it cannot fight an election on behalf of its members. Now, Sir, it is clear that the Government of India have made registration very difficult. They have not only made registration very difficulty but what they have made is that if a trade union does not register itself under these restrictions, it will not get immunity from the law of conspiracy. Sir, if you pass a law that unless a trade union is registered, it will not get immunity from certain portions of the civil and criminal law, and the unions which are not registered suffer severe consequences from want of registration, I feel you are making registration compulsory.

CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY.

Now, Sir, what is the immunity given to the registered trade unions by this Bill? The registered trade unions will be made free from the criminal aspect of the law of conspiracy. The Bill provides that they will be free from Section 120B of the Indian Penal Code. If two or three or four labourers combine together and go on strike and if that causes some loss to the employers which it is bound to cause, then their action becomes a criminal conspiracy because any action which is in restraint of trade is an illegal act and the law of conspiracy comes into operation if more than one man combine to commit any illegal act. Section 16 of the Bill gives immunity to registered trade unions from this law. Therefore, if some trade unions do not register themselves, naturally they will not get the advantage of this immunity. The members of an unregistered trade union will be considered to be guilty of conspiracy and will be punished as criminals if they go on strike or do anything which may cause loss to the employers. Sir, this will be the consequence of any union not getting itself registered.

Sir, in our country not only very few unions might like to get themselves registered, but there are very few unions at present. What is to become of those people who have no unions at all? There are very few industries in which there are strong unions or even any unions at all. In the case of those industries, if a few people combined and went on strike or did something which might cause loss to the employers, they will be hauled up before a court as criminals for conspiracy and punished. This, Sir, is the consequence of section 16 of this Bill. By restricting the immunity from the conspiracy section, namely, 120B, it practically creates a presumption that in the case of those who go on strike or take part in a trade dispute without forming a union or even in the case of those who form a union but do not get themselves registered, their action is liable to be construed into a criminal conspiracy. (Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmad made a remark which was inaudible) They may be misled: but they may not be misled also. (A voice: Is it so to-day or not?) To-day I do not know what the position of the law is. But I know this much that if you pass a law saying that only the members of a registered trade union will be immune, there will be a presumption, a very clear presumption and an implication, that the members of unregistered trade unions and those people who have not got any trade unions at all, will not be immune from the law of conspiracy. It is not necessary for me to know what the present law is. I, therefore, feel, Sir, that if we accept the Government of India's suggestion in restricting the immunity as contained in Section 16 only to the members of the registered trade unions, they make registration absolutely compulsory. This is not really what I wanted when I asked the Government of India to pass a sound trade union law. Moreover, Sir, the Government of India have adopted this Section 16 on the model of a law which was passed in England in the year 1875, about fifty years ago. But, Sir, English law has now progressed. In England they passed a law in the year 1906 not only giving immunity to the trade unions from the criminal sections of the conspiracy law, but even from its civil liability also. Sir, that Section is Section 1 of the Trade Disputes Act of 1906. That Section runs as follows:—

An act done in pursuance of an agreement or combination by two or more persons shall, if done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute, not be actionable, unless the act if done without any such agreement or combination would be actionable.

IMMUNITY FROM CIVIL LIABILITY.

Sir, the Government of India does not make any mention of this provision. Evidently, the Government of India do not want to give immunity from Civil Liability in the matter of trade disputes even to registered trade unions. They have given immunity from the law of conspiracy as far as its criminal liability does to registered trade unions. (Mr. A. G. Clow: What about Section 17 (1)?) Sir, Section 17 (1) is something different. I shall come to that. Section 1 of the English Trade Disputes Act of 1906 does not refer to any trade unions at all. It lays down a general principle of law that if an action done by one man is not actionable, it will not be actionable simply because it is done by two or three people in combination. That provision does not find a place in the Government of India's Bill at all.

Then, Sir, the Government of India have given certain immunity to the members of the registered trade unions where the members induce some other members to break their contract of service or to do something which may be in restraint of trade. That is the section to which my Hon. friend Mr. Clow referred. Now, Sir, in that section immunity is given only to the members of the registered trade unions and their officers; but, Sir, the Section from the English Act which I mentioned has nothing to do with the trade unions. It is a general statement of the law that if two or more persons do something in combination, the fact that they do that thing in combination, should not make their action illegal, if the action will not be regarded as illegal if done by only one man. Sir, that law is not clearly stated in the Government of India's Bill and I would like the Select Committee, when the Bill goes before it, to insert that section.

BREAKING OF CONTRACT.

Then, Sir, the Government of India have given certain immunity to the members of the registered trade unions if they induce some people to break a contract of service or do something which may not be to the interest of the trade or some people. So far as the Section goes, it is a good thing. But, Sir, here again the immunity is restricted to the members of the registered trade unions. If some trade unions do not get themselves registered and if somebody gives an advice to the members of the trade union to go on strike, Sir, they will not get that immunity. I have already pointed out that it is not very easy for trade unions to get themselves registered. You place difficulties in the way of trade unions in getting themselves registered by putting restrictions and then give immunity only to the members of the registered trade unions. Sir, it is not a fair way of dealing with the working classes of this country.

Then, Sir, the Government of India have also given immunity to the funds of the registered trade unions from the consequences of the acts of the officers or the members of such registered trade unions. Now, Sir, although the Government of India have

(Continued on page 11)

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COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 13.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32
Bank's selling D D 1/6
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 9/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/16
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 650
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 705
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 690
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 110¼
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 105¼
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 213
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157¾
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 281
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.77-7/8
London—Paris Frcs. 89.25
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.80
London—Brussels Frcs. 93.70
London—Rome Liras 115.00
London—Berlin Marks——
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
The Exchange Market closed steady.

London, Feb. 12.

Tele. Transfers steady	1/6
Bar Gold quiet	£4.6.8
Bar Silver Spot steady	32 1/8

London, Feb. 12.

Rentes 3 per cent	48 1/2
Bar Silver (Spot)	32 1/8
Bar Silver 2 months hence	32 1/16

Closing Tone of Silver:—Closed quietl, steady.

Interest day to day loans	3
Interest 7 days market loans	2 3/4

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Feb. 12

Stockholm	17.74
Christiania	31.30
Amsterdam	11.87
Switzerland	24.78
Belgium	93 68
Athens	203.50
Prague	162.00

London, Feb. 12.

Exchange on London in:—	
Paris	59.27
Germany	20,050,000m
Italy	115.37

New York, Feb. 12.

Demand Bills:—Closed.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 13. Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 31/32
Bank Demand	1/6
Doc. Acceptance 3 m-s	1/6 9/32
Fcs. Demand	650
American Dollars	281
Hongkong Dollars	157
Shanghai	213
Japan	110 3/4
Singapore	157 3/4

Market Steady.

EXCHANGE FORWARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 13.

Bank's Selling T T Ready 31/32
Bank's Buying T T 1/32
Bank's Selling T T February 15/16
Bank's Buying T T February 1/8
Bank's Selling T T March 7/8
Bank's Buying T T March 15/16
Bank's Selling T T April 13/16
Bank's Buying T T April 7/8
Bank's Selling T T May 23/32
Bank's Buying T T May 13/16
Bank's Selling T T June 21/32
Bank's Buying T T June 3/4

DISCOUNTS.

London, Feb. 12.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 3/4
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4
Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st	4 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent.	20 3/4

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Feb. 13.

Three Months 4 per cent.
Six Months 4½ per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 per cent.

MONEY.

Call 6-8½ per cent.
One Month 6½ per cent.
Three Months 6½ per cent.
Six Months 6½ per cent.

TONE OF MONEY—Firm.

Imperial Bank of India Rate 7 per cent.

London, Feb. 12.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Total Bullion £128,600,000 no change.
Public Deposits £9,600,000 dec. £1,400,000
Other Deposits £115,100,000 dec. 19,800,000
Government Securities £45,800,000 dec. £1,700,000.
Other Securities £73,500,000 Dec. 209,000.
Notes and Gold £28,500,000 inc. £600,000.
The Bank Reserve is 18.8 per cent of the Liabilities.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Feb. 13.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/9
2½ per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 84/2
3½ per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 93/14
3 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1923 Rs. 96/12
3½ per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 97/13
3½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1925 Rs. 102/8
3½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 103/7
3½ per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/5
3½ per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/11
3½ per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. Rs. 101/11
3½ per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/6
3½ per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102/15
3½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 106/9
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/8
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 98
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-47 Rs. 96

TONE OS MARKET—
Steady.

SHARES.

Bombay, Feb. 13

The market closed steady. The following are the closing rates:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmd. Advance 440, Alliance 85, Bombay Cotton 505, Bombay Dyeing 1170, Bradbury 180, Century 545, Central India 550, Colaba Land 165, Coorla 155, Crescent 252/8, Currim 425, Dawn 702/8, E. D Sassoon 1/11, Gazdhoy 1975, Finlay 850, Globe 50, Gokak 110, Indian Bleaching 227/8, Indore Malwa 397/8, Jamshed Mfg. 150, Kastoorchand 150, Khatau 122/8, Kilachand 6/2, Kohinoor 1250, Luxmi Cotton 4750, Madhavrao Scindia 61/4, Madhavji 402/8, Mathuradas 260, M. Petit 2650 Meyer Sassoon 137/8, New Great 438/12, New City 302/8, Pabani 375, Pearls 620/12, Phoenix 5/0, Simplex 240, Swan 1200, Swadeshi 645, Tata Mill 180, Vishnu Cotton 1750.

BANKS.

Imperial Bank 1405, India 79, Central Bank 26/4, Eastern Bank 84.

MISELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 505, Alcock 205, B. Burma 325, B. Burma N. I. 77/8, bt. Burma Pet. 5/5, B. Tramway 100/10, Bombay Steam 65, Bundi Cement 9/4, Katni Ord. 50, Kani Deld. 150, New India Insur. 14/4, Shivrajpur 55, Tata Iron Ord. 20, Tata Iron Defd. 56/4, Tata Hydro. 975, Scindia Steam 6/8.

STOCKS ETC.

London, Feb. 12.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1969/90 £90 1/8 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93 3/8 —1/8.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 9/16 — 1/16.
Conversion Loan £79 1/4 + 1/16.
Indian Loan 5 per cent £102 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £107 1/2 unchanged
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 58 1/8 unchanged.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 49 unchanged
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 69 3/8 unchanged.
Government Securities 3 per cent 89 unchanged.

SHARES.

London, Feb. 12.

Hongkong Bank	148
Chartered Bank	22 3/8
National Bank	47
P. & O. Bank	11 3/4
Eastern Bank	6 1/2

BULLION.

Bombay, Feb. 13.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 13/13
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13/13
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/14/6
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/15/6
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/15/6
Bar silver ready Rs. 73/2/0
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 73/2/0
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 73/0/0

London, Feb. 12

Bar gold ready d. 86-8
Silver ready d. 32-2
Silver forward d. 32-1

TONE OF SILVER—
Very quiet. Nothing doing. Market closed firm on the fall.

GOLD.

Bombay, February 12.

Ready:—21-15-6

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Maha	21 13-6	21-14 6		21 14-6
Fagan	21-14-6	21-15-6		21 15-6

Feji Mandi.
Fagan 0—4—6
Chitor 0—7—6
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, February 13

Ready.—73-2-0

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Maha	73-4-0		73-0-0	73-0-
Fagan	73-1-0		72-14-0	72-14-0

Feji Mandi.
Fagan 1—5—0
Chitor 2—0—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

MOCATTA'S SILVER REPORT.

London, Feb. 12.

Market during the week was very quiet. India bought small amounts both for shipments and to cover former sales. China was very inactive except for adjusting her open commitments with the Continent, and was more a seller than buyer. America was declined to accept bids sent from London While business remains such on small scale, it is difficult to foresee the probable trend of the market but the undertone appears to be good and the present level of prices should at least be maintained. Stocks in London are fairly plentiful.

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Feb. 13.

New York market was easier yesterday. Liverpool has been reported 4 to 8 points higher. The market advanced on local buying.

Messrs. Brael and Co.'s Liverpool friends (illegible) Reynolds and Gibson cable under date 12th inst., (2-30 p.m.), as under:—

"Steady undertone led by considerable covering of near months. We consider market is in a sound condition, however, some reaction is likely after steady advance. On present outlook of new crop we consider purchases on any attack."

The undertone of the American Market continues to display an upward tendency and the strength will be maintained in the near future especially reports from that side speak of unfavourable weather for the new crop and the possibility of a reductive in acreage due to the high prices at which other commodities such as wheat etc., are being marketed.

As regards the local market prices at present remain very steady and fluctuations are narrow. Unless American market showed have a surprise in store for us we do not look for much change either one way or the other in the near future.

Liverpool closing being reported higher today, the Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 453 i.e. a rupee higher than yesterday's closing rate for fully good M.G Broach April/May. At the opening Commission Houses and Brokers were buyers and the prices sharply advanced to Rs. 462¼. Selling by Japanese Houses caused a set back and the market eased to Rs. 461¼ but again improved to Rs. 462¼ on general buying and closed at Rs. 462 at 4-30 p.m.

At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 462¼ and closed firm at Rs. 463¼ at 6 p.m. on buying by Offices.

Fine M.G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 456 and quickly advanced to Rs. 460 on Commission Houses and Shroffs buying. On scattered selling the values gave way to Rs. 458½ and closed at Rs. 459. Fully good M.G. Bengal March and May were nominally quoted at Rs. 396 and Rs. 398 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet yesterday and the demand was nominal.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6 P.M.

Bombay, February 13.

Fully Good Broach	April-May	463 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	March	396 1/2
" "	May	398 1/2
Fine Oomra	March	461 1/4

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 13.

Description.	Superfine.	Fine.	F. Good
M. G. Bengal and S.Punjab	425	415	400
M. G. Oomra No. 3	477	467	457
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	492	482	472
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	484	474	464
M. G. Khandesh	472	462	447

E I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, February 13.

Fully Good Broach	April-May	462
Fully Good Bengal	March	396
" "	May	398
Fine Oomra	March	459

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 13.

		Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.
Bengal	Superfine M.G.	..	..
"	Fine M.G.	415/420	..
"	F.G.M.G.	390/5	..
Sindh Punjab	Fine M.G.	415/420	..
"	F.G.M.G.	390/5	..
Punjab Americans	M.G.	..	..
Wardha-Hingh.	Fine M.G.	460	475/80
Nagpur	..	460	475/80
Yeotmal	M.G.	450	465
Pulgaon	"	455	465/70
Dhamangaon	"	450	460
Amraoti	"	440/450	460/65
Khamgaon-Akol.	"	440/450	455/60
Mulkapur	"	425/440	445/50
Khandesh	"	430	445 March
"	F.G.M.G.	..	472
Broach	Fine M.G.	..	487
"	Fully Good "	..	..
Muthia	Fine "	..	..
"	F.G.M.G.	420/5	..
Dharwar	S.G.	..	..
Coompta	M.G.	..	..
Westerns	"	480/500	..
"	H.G.	..	..
Mirsj	M.G.	480/500	..
Cambodia		559	..

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 13.

New York Market, 12th February 1925, was closed.

New York spot on 11th February, 24.00 +05; New Orleans 24.50+05.

Liverpool Market 12th February 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
13.28	Mar.	13.30+02	13.34+06	13.36	+08
13.34	May	13.36+02		13.41	+07
13.38	July.			13.44	+06
13.24	Oct.			13.28	+04
Egyptian					
32.40	May			31.40—135	
30.75	July			29.60—115	

Telegraphic market advices—Fair buying. Trade fixing call sales. Tone of market good. American cross rate 4.7 3/4.

Another of our Liverpool friends cable us as under:—

"Textile industry generally healthy. Consider lack of rains in Texas and Oklahoma serious."

Liverpool, Feb. 12.

Cotton Delivery	Mid. Uplands	G.O.C.
Liverpool:—		
March	13.36	+.08
May	13.41	+.07
July	13.44	+.06
October	13.29	+.04

COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 12.

Total Day's Sales:—

	Bales.
At Liverpool	5,000
On Spec. and for Exp	500
Of East Indian	Nil.

Mid. American Spot:—
Universal Standard fair demand 13.70
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellarid s 35 40
New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time):—
March, May and July:—Closed.
New York Noon Call:—
March. May and July:—Closed.
New Orleans 10 a.m.:—
March 24.47
May 25.01

Liverpool, Feb. 12.

Scinde Good	10.50
Scinde Fully Good	10.90
Scinde Fine	11.30
Bengal Good	10.75
Bengal Fully Good	11.15
Bengal Fine	11.55
Omra Good	11.50
Omra Fully Good	11.70
Omra Fine	12.10
Broach Good	11.20
Broach Fully Good	11.60
Broach Fine	12.00

COTTON—OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, Feb. 12.

Future Delivery Prices:—

March	13.32	+.04
May	13.38	+.04
July	13.42	+.04
November	13.27	+.07
January	13.17	+.02
Egyptians:—		
March	34.00	—.10
July	30.80	+.05
November	24.00	+.05

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 12.

Cotton Delivery	Mid. Uplands	G.O.C.
Liverpool:—		
February	13.35	+.07
March	13.36	+.08
April	13.35	+.08
May	13.41	+.07
June	13.40	+.08
July	13.44	+.06
August	13.37	+.05
September	13.32	+.04
October	13 28	+.04
November	13.24	+.04
December	13.21	+.04
January	13.18	+.03
February	13.15	+.02

Tone:—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Feb. 12.

February	33.20	—1.40
March	32.70	—1.40
April	32.20	—1.40
May	31.40	—1.35
June	30.50	—1.25
July	29.60	—1.15
August	28.80	—1.00
September	28.00	—.80
October	27.10	—.75
November	26.45	—.50
December	23 00	—.50
January	22.60	—.50

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 12.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 37,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 25,000
Day's Exports to Continent 9,000
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 24.65 + 15
Futures at New Orleans.—
March 24.54 + 15
May 24.87 + 17

CLOSING PRICES—AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Feb. 12.

Futures at New York:—
March, May, July and October closed.

WHEAT.

London, Feb. 12.

Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs. Feb/March sellers 68/6
Rossio Santa Fe—64 lbs. Feb/March sellers 69/6
Tone:—Market opened dull and inactive but closed steadier.
Australian Feb/March buyers 69/6
Choice White Karachi Feb/March paid and buyers 62/
Soft Red Karachi Feb/March value 61/3
Tone:—Market opened dull and inactive but closed steadier.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, February 13. (6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Ready	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	63 0 0	9 7 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	62 0 0	9 6 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	64 0 0	9 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 1 0	11 9 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 8 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 14 0	12 6 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 13 0	14 5 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 8 0	14 0 0
Teaseed, White 35-15	71 0 0	14 2 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	68 0 0	..
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	64 0 0	..
Teaseed, Black	60 0 0	12 8 0
Poppyseed White	13 8 0	14 2 0
Groundnuts	61 0 0	12 12 0
Mowraseed	9 0 0	9 8 0
Barley	49 0 0	6 12 0
Castorseed	66 0 0	13 5 0
Cotton Seeds, Ready		5 8 0
Delivery		
Jira	13 0 0	..
Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	8 3 6	
Linseed, May	14 0 0	

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 12.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—
Feb/March sellers £24 3/4
Linseed Tone:—Easier.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
March/April buyers 48 5/8
May/August buyers 48/6

London, Feb. 12.

Linseed La Plata Argentine closed with quiet trade sellers for Feb/March shipment at £22 1/4
Cottonseed Bombay closed for Feb/March sellers at £10 1/2
Castorseed Bombay Feb/March sellers £23 3/4
Rapeseed Toria closd with poor demand and tending easier sellers for Feb/March shipment to Hamburg at £19 3/8
Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for April/May shipment at £28 7/8
Linseed La Plata Argentine for March/April and April/May shipment to Hull at £22 1/4
Rapeseed Toria for Jan/Feb shipment to Rotterdam at £19

METALS.

London, Feb. 12

	£
English best Selected Copper	63 1/2
Standard Copper G.M.B.	63 1/8
Copper Brazers	84
Yellow Metal	8 1/8
Hard Spelter	30 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	17 1/4
Tin Block	214 7/8

BRASS.

Bombay, February 13.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3-4	60	0	0
Do	1	60	0	0
Do	1 1-4	60	0	0
Do	1 1-2	60	0	0
Do	1 3-4	60	0	0
Do	2	60	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, February 13.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper German	3-4	66	0	0
Copper	1	66	0	0
Copper	1 1-4	66	8	0
Copper American	1 1-2	67	0	0
Copper	1 3-4	69	0	0
Copper	2	69	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0	0
Panchteka Joint		27	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		39	4	0
Pat Klai		66	0	0
Lead, Country		25	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4 to 1		57	8	0
" " 1-1-4 to 1-1-2, 1-3-4 to 2		57	8	0
German Copper 1-1-2		66	8	0
" " to 1-3-4 to 2		68	0	0
American Copper 3-4 to 1,		66	4	0
" " 1 1-4		67	0	0

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Feb. 12.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—
Jan/Feb nominal 20.6
June/July sellers 16/10 1/2
July/Sept sellers 16/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:—
July/Sept sellers 16/8 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi:—
July/Sept sellers 16.9 1/2
Tone:—Market closed quiet.

RUBBER.

London, Feb. 12.

Para Up River Fine, Spot March/April sellers 17
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Feb sellers 17 1/4
Tone:—Quiet after firm.

BARLEY.

London, Feb. 12.

Karachi Barley Mar/April sellers 46

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Feb. 12.

Cardiff to Bombay 12

RECEIPTS

Bombay, February 13.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 12th February, 1925.

Cotton	28751 Bales
Wheat	20581 Cwts.
Linseed	10801 "
Rapeseed etc.	4127 "
Gingellyseed	9507 "
Poppyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts	10948 "
Castorseed	6120 "
Rice	1011 "
Myrabollams	1875 "
Cottonseed	19002 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	3910 "
Juwar	210 "
Masur	453 "
Barley	175 "
Bajri	5602 "
Coal	125 Tons.

FLOUR, ATTA & BRAN.

Rates as Abdulla Jusab and Co.

	Bombay, February 13. Wallace. Rs. a.	Bombay. Union. Rs. a.	Laxmi. Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Superfine	25 0	24 0	24 0	24 0
House-hold	23 8	22 8	22 8	22 8
Export	23 4	22 4	22 4	22 4
Bazaar	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Atta No. 3	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Bran, Coarse	1 1	1 1	1 0	1 1
Bran, Fine	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
Soji	24 0	23 0	23 0	23 0
Rawa	23 0	22 0	22 0	22 0

CHEMICALS.

Bombay, Feb. 13.

There has been compratively better animation this week. Zinc Chloride and Chlorate of Potash have seen scarcity and appreciation in values. Farina also is quoted at higher price. Dextrine, Sodium Sulphide, Acetic Acid and Alum of Chrome are quiet. Caustic-soda and Hydrosulphuric of soda changed hands at Rs. 20 and Rs. 9/12/0 respectively White Sugar Lead is booked at £38 per ton, and Farina at £22/2/6 per ton C.I.F. Bombay. Continental Farina has arrived in the market and witnesses a greater demand than usual. There have been no further changes worth noting.

Quotations are:—
Epsom salt Rs. 4/8/0
Antimony salt Re. 0/7/6
Acetate lead-white Rs. 38/0/0
Bleaching powder Rs. 12/0/0
Potassium Chlorate Re. 0/3/8
Caustic soda Rs. 20/0/0
Magnesium Chloride Rs. 4/6/0
Dextrine Rs. 21/4/0
Maiza starch Rs. 16/12/0
Sodium Sulphide Rs. 11/8/0
Acetic acid Re. 0/7/0
Amline salt Re. 0/9/6
Glauber salt Rs. 4/8/0
Acetate lead Brown Rs. 35/0/0
Bichromate potash Rs. 37/8/0
Hydrosulphide soda Re. 0/11/6
Zinc Chloride Rs. 21/4/0
Farina Rs. 17/2/0
Alum of chrome Rs. 16/12/0
Oxalic acid Rs. 26/0/0

SHARE MARKET-LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 13.

Apollo Mill	17	Morarji Goculdas	2860
Elphinstone	37	Madras United	675
Emperor Edward	450	Union Mill	225
Asur Virjee	10	Laxmi Cotton	4750
Alliance Cotton	85	Vishnoo Cotton	1745
Indain Dy.& Blg	227-8	Western India	560
Indian Mfg.	250	Wadia Woollen Mill	7-8
E. D. Sassoon	1-7	Sassoon Silk	557-8
Indian Wolv Mill	18	Sassoon Cotton	41-8
Currimbhoy Mill	420	Sholapur	16500
Kilachand	6-4	Standard Mill	1450
Koorla Mill	155	Hindoostan Mill	1000
Kastoorchand	145	Hyderabad	2440
Khandesh Mill	2250	Tata Power Elec.	155
Khatau Mill	125	Punjab Cement	5-4
God Mohur	31	Bombay Floor	10
Jamshed Mill	1135	Union Floor	32-8
Jivraj Baloo	600	Oriental Life	500
Tata Mill	170	Emperor	420
Dawn Mill	700	New India	14
New City	305	Jupiter Ins.	6-2
Planet	3 1-4	Great India	10
Premier	8 1-8	Scindia Steam	6-8
Presidency	70	Eastern Chemical	1-12
Bradbury Mills	560	Port Canning	660
Bombay Indsth.	16	B'bay Telephone	30
Birla	16	" Uganda	50
Madhavji	180	" Burma New	73-12
Madhaorao Scindia	80	Br. Burma Petrol	5
Maneckji Petit	2650	Tata Oil	9

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, February 13.

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O. C.
Ahmedabad Advance	440	440	
Bombay Cotton	505	505	
Bombay Dyeing	1172-8-67-8-75	1170	
Century	547-8-52-8-46 4	42-8-545	
Nagpur	548-12-50	45-550	
Colaba	162-8-67 8	166	
Crescent ex-divi.	250	47-8-250	
Indore ex-divi.	396-4-98-12	95-397-8	
Kohinoor	1250	1250	
New Great	440-42-8	40 438-12	
Pearl ex-divi.	597-8-606-4	605-3-12	
Phoenix	565	565	
Sharucha	110	110	
Simplex	236-4 42-8	45-240	
Swan	1200	1200	
Swadesh	645-50	645	
Pabni	375	375	
Fazal ex-divi.	1072 8 90	80 1075	
Mathuradas	260	260	
Tata Mill	177-8	180	
Globe	50	50	
Mysore	125	125	
Madhavji	395-405	402-8	
Finlay ex-divi.	850	850	
Gokak	110	110	
Edward Sassoon	135	135	
Meyer Sassoon	137-8	137-8	
Alcock	942-8-35	971-4	
Bombay Burma Old	322-8	325	
Bombay Elec. Tram	100	100-10	
Bombay Steamer Ordy.	65	65	
Bundi Cement	9	9-4	
Central E. Mining	33-8	33-8	
Indian Cement	37 8	37-8	
Tata Steel Ordy.	28	20	
Tata Steel Defd.	55-61-4	56 4	

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The S.S. "Kaisar-I-Hind" with the English Mails leaves at 1 p.m.

1st day, 6th sessions of the Trade Union Congress, Poibavdi, 3 p.m.

Mr. K. F. Nariman's lecture on "Present situation and Parsis," Framji Cowasji Hall, Dhobi Talao, 5-30 p.m.

Sphinx Hockey League—B.B., A.F.I. vs. Rangers, Cooperage, 4 p.m.—G.I.P. vs. B.B. and C.I., Cooperage, 5-15 p.m.—Colaba United vs. Govt. Telegraphs, Oval, 4 p.m.—Hindu Gymkhana vs. Byculla, Y.M.C.A. Oval, 5-15 p.m.

SUNDAY, Feb. 15.

2nd day of 5th sessions of Trade Union Congress, Poibavdi, 11 a.m.

MONDAY, Feb. 16.

Unveiling Ceremony of Sir Dinshaw Wacha's Portrait, Convocation Hall, 6 p.m. (S.T.)

TUESDAY, Feb. 17.

Mrs. Besant's lecture on "Commonwealth of India Bill," Excelsior Theatre, 6-15 p.m.

MONDAY, Feb. 23.

Millowners' Association Fiftieth Anniversary Dinner, Taj Mahal Hotel, 8-15 p.m., H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson to preside.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Feb. 14 (Sat.) Sunrise 7h. 8m. Sunset 6h. 38m
Feb. 15 (Sun.) Sunrise 7h. 7m. Sunset 6h. 39m
Feb. 16 (Mon.) Sunrise 7h. 7m. Sunset 6h. 39m
Feb. 17 (Tue.) Sunrise 7h. 6m. Sunset 6h. 40m
Feb. 18 (Wed.) Sunrise 7h. 5m. Sunset 6h. 40m

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ.

The lecture of Sir Stanley Reed which was announced previously has been postponed. In his place Mr. R. B. Kirtiker will speak on "P. P. Educational Scheme" to-morrow (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

SANITATION ROUND IN "F" WARD.

A Sanitation Round on behalf of the Sanitation Dept. of the Bombay Workingmen's Institute, Social Service League, Parel, will be arranged to-morrow (Sunday). The party will start from the Bombay Workingmen's Institute, at 8-30 a.m. and will visit certain Insanitary places in "F" Ward. All those who are interested in the Sanitation of the city are requested to attend the party.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, BOMBAY.

The adjourned Annual General meeting of the Parel Co-operative Credit Society, Ltd., will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. in the Hall of the Parel Settlement of the Social Service League, Bombay.

ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD.

At to-morrow's (Sunday) meeting of the Israelite Brotherhood there will be a debate on "Married Life vs. Single Life" in the premises of the Institution at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. M. Solomon will propose and Mr. Aaron David will oppose.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per S.S. "Cicilia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. on Tuesday, the 17th inst.

Unregistered Mails for Singapore and Japan per S.S. "Shunko Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 14th inst.

A. E. S.'S OLD BOYS' UNION.

A meeting of all the past students of the A. E. S. High School will be held, under the auspices of the Old Boys' Union, to-morrow (Sunday) at 4 p.m. in the Society's High school at Girgaum, to express sorrow for the sad and untimely death of Mr. D. G. Ghaisure a retired member of the School's staff. Mr. N. L. Ghangurde will preside on the occasion.

PRARTHANA MANDIR.

Prof. N. G. Welinkar, M.A., LL.B., will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir to-morrow (Sunday) in lieu of Mr. V. B. Velankar.

INDIAN MUSIC IN VICTORIA GARDENS.

A concert of Indian music will be given the Victoria Gardens on Sunday, the 15th inst. from 5 to 7 p.m. (S.T.) by Prof. Raghunath Keshe Patwardhan. Seats will be reserved for ladies.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following is the statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 12th February, 1925, to 6 a.m. of 13th February, 1925:—

Disease	Attacks	Deaths
Small-pox	3	4
Cholera	nil	nil
Plague	1	nil
Influenza	nil	nil

Total mortality (exclusive of still born) 94
Total mortality this day last year 151.

THE WILSON COLLEGE.

The Opening of the College Extension by H. E. the Governor will take place on Tuesday, 17th inst at 5 p.m., followed by an "At Home" at 6-30 p.m. to graduates of the College, to meet the Rev. Dr. Mackichan. The Principal will be glad to give any graduates who have been inadvertantly omitted in the issuing of invitations, cards of invitations or their making application at the College Office before the 17th inst.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Naldera" with the Mails from Bombay of 31st ultimo arrived at Marseilles at 7-30 a.m. on the 13th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. and O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday evening. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

The Clan Liner "Urquhart" arrived Suez on the evening of 11th inst.

The B. I. S.N. "Domala" which left London on the 30th ulto. arrived Port Said at 5 a.m. on the 12th inst. and left there at 3 p.m. the same day.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Macedonia" arrived London on Thursday, the 12th inst.

SPORTS COMMITTEE, VILLA PARLA.

Under the auspices of the Sports Committee Villa Parla (Andheri) there will be a meeting of representatives of several Schools in Bombay and its Suburbs in the Aryan Education Society's School, Angre Wadi, Girgaum, Bombay, to-morrow (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) when the question of forming an organisation called "The Bombay Inter-Schools Athletic Sports Association," its rules and constitution will be considered and also the question of holding this year's Sports during Holi Holidays will be decided on the occasion. All schools are therefore requested to send their representatives to attend the meeting.

TAPODHAN BRAHMINS OF GUJARAT.

The Tapodhan Brahmins of Gujarat, will hold their Seventh Conference at Dakor, the sacred place of Hindoo pilgrimage, on 22nd prox. and subsequent days. It is expected that some of the learned and leading members of the community will be present there and try to discuss and settle some practical programme for the uplift of the community. A reception committee has been already formed under the chairmanship of Mr. Jivram Chhaganbhai, and Mr. Keshavlal Nanubhai of Ahmedabad, has been elected President of the session. The preliminary work pertaining to the Conference is now in full swing.

Ladies of the community also will hold their Conference separately on the same occasion, under the Presidentship of Mrs. Dayalaxmi Ambalal Bhatt. The organizers have appealed to their members of their community to muster strong on the occasion and help the deliberations.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We regret that, owing to a sudden breakdown in our machinary on Friday morning, copies of "The Chronicle" could not be delivered in time to subscribers in some parts of the City yesterday.

MANDVI WARD BYE-ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you be pleased to room for the following matter in your next issue.—Yours, etc.

A. N. SURVE,
53, Umerkhadi,
Bombay, 9.

In seeking the support of the Electors of the Mandvi Ward I beg leave to mention that I reside in the Mandvi Ward itself and not at Ramjati or on the Malabar Hill; therefore I know by personal experience the hardships and grievances under which the voters of this ward have to suffer. If I am returned at the next Bye-election my first duty will be to draw the attention of the Corporation to the crying needs of the ward which have so far escaped the notice of its aristocratic representatives in that body. I shall talk less and work more. I shall attend the meetings regularly and shall diligently study all the matters that come up for disposal. I have no business interests to advance in seeking entrance into the Corporation. "Service to the public" has been and shall ever be my motto. In the discharge of my duty I shall not get mixed up with the strife and struggle of the Parties. The interest of the Masses shall be my only concern and I shall always vigilantly guard it.

APPEAL TO THE VOTERS

The election of a new member in place of the late Sheth Abdu Kadar Bawla the well-known Municipal Corporator, will take place on the 16th instant. The Nationalist Party has nominated Seth Haji Essa Haji Usman Poonawala as its candidate.

We the undersigned respectfully appeal the voters of Mandvi Ward to register their vote in favour of Seth Poonawala who is a pledged nationalist working solely for the welfare of this city:—

Sarojini Naidu; Khurshed F. Naraman, Jethalal Vanwalidas; Velji Lakhamshi Napoo; Lakhamshi Ravji Tershi; Hussenali A. Lalji; Punjabhai Thakarshi; M. B. Velkar; Ahmad Haji Sidik Khatri; R. K. Birbhai; Rajaram K. Vaidya; F. J. Jinwala; Vithaldas Damodar Govindji; Jiwraj Gokaldas Nenshi; V. A. Desai; Damodas Haridas; Haji Fatehmahomed Maniyar; B. N. Mahisheri; Miya Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomad Bhotan; Haji Yussuf Haji Ismail Sobani; Mahomad Miya Khandwani; Usman Haji Mahomad Kadyani; Meyer Nissim; Kashinath D. Khote; Jahangir B. Bamonbaheram; Abdul Karimji Barodawala; Mahomad Ally Allibaksha; Navroji Hormasji Begaumwala; Hassenali M. Rahimatwa; Abdulrahman Haji Mahomad Abba; Mahomad Abba Juma; Abdula Dharmshi; Salemahomed Ilias; Haji Habib Haji Karim; M. J. Khatkhate; Vaijraly Bandeny.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 13.

In the share market jutes improved tone to-day and developed better enquiry with rises on upward grades. Coals met with moderate demand at steady rates, Gopalichuck being taken better. Teas continue quiet buyers being difficult to find. In Miscellaneous a small turn over was registered at about previous quotations. Government securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—Three and half per cent Government paper 66 4, 6 per cent bonds 1930 102/2.

Banks:—Central Bank of India 22/8, Imperial Bank fully paid 138.

Railways:—Howrah Shealchala Light Railway 19.

Cottons:—Agra United 1/8, Dunbar 182/8, Kesoram 5/2.

Jutes:—Alliance 6.5, Auckland 228, Budge Budge 4.5, Champany 21, 8, Clive 46, Dalhousie 162, Do. pref 111, Delta 523 Empire 6/12, Kinnison 1600, Lansdowne 384, Lawrence 605 National 31, New Central 590, Presidency 8.8, Reliance 63/8.

Coals: Burra Dhemo 5/4, Equitable 17/4, Gopalichuck 5/12, Govindpur 3/8, Jaity Central 6/6, Lakurka 19, Sappuarka and Asansol 2/10, Cements:—Reliance and Firecricks and Pottery 5/8, Engineering Companies:—Britania Building and Iron 4/10, Indian Standard Wagon pref 18, Flour Mills:—Bengal Flour 10.

Miscellaneous Companies:—Burma Finance and Mining 3, Tavoy Tin Corporation 19/8, Paper Mills:—Titaghur Paper ord. 3.

Tea Companies:—Batelli 5/12, Dhelakhat 2/4, Ratema 1/8, Teen Ali 18/8.—A. P.

CONVICTED OF THEFT.

Ramchandra Rameshwar and Brijwasi Nathu were convicted of theft of a cycle and lamament and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in default to a month's rigorous imprisonment by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate.

The facts as alleged by the prosecution were that a telegraph peon left his cycle at the gate of the Share-bazar and on return found it missing. Later on in the day he discovered the first accused riding his cycle along Apollo Street while the second accused was standing on the foot-pin. Ramchandra was arrested by the complainant red-handed but the other took to his heels. Brijwasi was traced by the police later on.

Mr. Mahajan, pleader, who appeared for the second accused submitted that the complainant and the accused were on friendly terms. On the day in question, the complainant had given the cycle to the accused for a joy-ride and while the first accused was returning the cycle he was arrested. Accused No. 2 had nothing to do in the present case.

His Worship disbelieved the defence story and convicted the accused.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPRESS.

At the Empress Theatre Emil Jannings and Dagny Servaes are featured in a film which gives us chapter from the life of Peter the Great, Czar of Russia. It is a very spectacular film, for those were stirring days of war and intrigue. The audience is shown the Czar at war against Sweden, at the head of a great army, and then after his return victorious from the front the domestic troubles of the soldier form the theme of the plot, culminating in the scene in which he shoots his only son. The film has been well produced, and the acting and photography are said to be of the best.

EXCELSIOR CINEMA.

The principal film which is being shown at the Excelsior when the theatre is not required for opera is "Mord Em'ly," which has been adapted from the well-known novel by W. Pett Ridge.

It is a tale of a bright and charming little cockney, Brimful of life, fun and harmless deviltry, she capers roung the slums with the agility of a cat, so that when she is pressed into the service of three old maids of Peckham she feels her tied position very keenly, and so does Enery Barden, a railway worker whose heart has been captured by this irrepressible young cockney.

Mord longs for liberty, and she "does a bunk" "and there follows a series of interesting adventures before she leaves for the sunny rays of Australia as "Mrs. Enery."

A cartoon and a two part Fox comedy are also included in the programme.

EMPIRE.

"HOLD YOUR BREATH." Is the title of the star film at the Empire in which Dorothy Devore figures, and those who see her certainly will hold their breath when they see the "stunts" which this slip of a girl performs.

"There is a plot in it which moves with great rapidity, with a laugh or a thrill or both in every foot. The vast majority of the patrons will enjoy it immensely; it is one of the "fast and furious brands" right up to the close.

The story of the film is briefly this. Freddy is engaged to Mabel, but she will not marry him until their house is built. Things look black. Then Mabel gets a job as a reporter, and her chance comes when she interviews a millionaire who loses a bracelet worth a few lakhs of rupees. A money steals that bracelet. Mabel chases the monkey. The police chase her. And then come the "stunts."

Eventually the monkey is captured and peace is restored. An old investment turns up "trumps"—things like that happen on the screen and in novels and Freddy marries Mabel and both live happily ever after. Except for the usual tiffs with which the film has nothing whatever to do.

BOXING FILM AT THE EMPIRE.

A film which all sportsmen will appreciate is being shown at the Empire this week. It is a three reel film which records the great fight between Willis and Firpo, and the audience is shown the principal incidents of the fight. The film makes an interesting study in boxing style, and now that boxing is booming in Bombay should attract general attention.

WELLINGTON.

The Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao) has made a bold bid for prominence by offering to their patrons this week at film which is justly termed "the most marvellous Picture of the Age." It is a complete version of the Old Testament of the Bible from Adam and Eve to the songs of Solomon. Due to the immensity of the subject the Picture is understood to have been five years in the making—with cast of ten thousand actors—and involved the expenditure of over 3 0 0 000 000 dollars. The picture embraces the most important episodes of the Old Testament including Adam and Eve, The Deluge, Cain and Abel, Moses and the Ten Commandments, The Tower of Babel Sodom and Gomorrah, Joseph and His Brethren and the Immortal Songs of Solomon. Stress is laid on the fact that "After Six Days" offered purely as a gigantic historical entertainment with an appeal to all sects and classes through its dramatic and historical values, is totally differ nt from the ordinary run of pictures in that its story is real, human and honest, appealing to everyone regardless of his religious tendencies. In "After Six Days" one of the screen's greatest undertakings will be shown.

WEST END.

"Nothing lost and nothing to be added."

That was the aim of Hobart Henley, Universal's catured director, when he started to make the screen version of both Tarkington's famous novel of American life, "The Turmoil." This picture, which promises to be a leading offering of the year, is the Jewel attraction for the West-End Cinema (New Curzey Road) to-night and this week.

With Edward Lowe, continuity writer attached to the staff of Bernard McConville, supervising editor of Jewel and super-Jewel productions for Universal, and known for his remarkable scenario of "The Hunchback of Notre Dame" Henley studied the original story for weeks prior to the filming. For an hour his assistant, Arthur Smith, and Lowe, he would talk story. Then he would interview several candidates for roles. There was always a line of such candidates, more or less well known players of filmdom, waiting to be interviewed.

PATHE.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow was the greatest of American Poets and one of the most popular of writers in the English language. His beautiful poems depict all that is peaceful and lovely. He describes but every-day nature and life, that all jaded and irritated spirits may read his works for refreshment and soothing. The Poet was deeply interested in Indian lore and in "The Courtship of Myles Standish," he gives a realistic account of how the pioneers of the "New World" built the America of to-day by fighting Indians, disease, famine and privation.

The film reproduction of this poem is now being shown at the Royal Opera House. The picture is superb and is staged with taste splendour and historical accuracy. Longfellow tells his story with pathos and beauty in simple melody which makes it very impressive but the motion picture makes it greater and more impressionable.

See Charles Ray as John Alden, the brave adventurer and bashful lover. E. Alyn Warren as Myles Standish and Enid Bennett as the beautiful Priscilla. They give a highly creditable performance. It is a type of play that will be welcomed by all, for it is full of literary and historical value, yet also full of dramatic interest.

OPERA AT EXCELSIOR.

The week end will witness the farewell performances of one Opera company at the Excelsior and the opening of another. The amateurs, who have been playing "The Gondoliers" with such signal success during the past week, give their farewell performances to-night and at a matinee to-morrow, and enthusiastic scenes are promised at these performances, particularly at to-night's performance, which will be in the presence of the Governor of Bombay and a party from Government House.

On Monday, the Italian Opera Company commences a return visit of thirteen days, several operas will be included in the repertoire on the occasion of this visit which were not performed during the last visit. The rota is given below for the convenience of readers:—

Monday, February 16.—"Il Ballo in Maschera." Tuesday, February 17.—"Madame Butterfly"; Wednesday, February 18.—"Favorita"; Thursday February 19.—"La Boheme"; Friday, February 20.—"La Tosca."; Saturday February 21.—Matinee performance, "Carmen"; Night performance, "Mignon," Sunday, February 22.—Matinee performance of "Cavalleria Rusticana."; Monday February 23. "Il Barbiere di Siviglia."; Tuesday, February 24.—"Faust."; Wednesday, February 25. "Aida."

SOUTH INDIAN FLOOD RELIEF CENTRAL FUND, BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am herewith sending you the 22nd List of Contributions from 17th January to 12th February 1925, in aid of the South Indian Flood Relief Central Fund, Bombay. Kindly publish this in your valuable paper and oblige me.

Thanking you in anticipation,—Yours, etc.,
G. K. DEVADHAR,
Hon. Gen. Secy. and Treasurer,
Servants of India Society,
Sandhurst Road, Girgaum,
Bombay, dated, February, 13.

Collections at Poona, thro' Mr. A. V. Patwardhan, Poona, (6th instalment).	72	15	0
S. D. Pnaak Esqr., Zomba, Nyasaland, British East Ffrica.	13	4	0
Principal John McKenzie, Bombay. (2nd instalment)	93	8	0
Mr. Soervai, Bombay.	2	0	0
Mrs. P. M. Damri, Rajkot, "In Sacred Memory of her daughter, Shirin"	10	0	0
The Staff of the Auditor's Office G. I. P. Ry., thro' Mr. K. Balarama Iyer, Chief Auditor, Bombay. (2nd instalment).	39	15	0
Mrs. C. V. Mehta, Bombay,	25	0	0
Collections thro' Mr. K. N. Malade, Manm.—			
A Sympathiser, Mahim.	10	0	0
Mr. Murlidhar Dhanji, Mahim.	10	0	0
Mr. M. K. Chavan, Mahim.	0	8	0
Mr. R. V. Dighe, Mahim.	0	8	0
Mr. D. L. Vadya, Mahim	0	8	0
Mr. G. S. Rane, Mahim.	0	8	0
Collections at Poona, thro' Mr. D. B. Ambekar, Poona, (5th instalment.)	82	0	0
Collections by Volunteers:—			
C. V. Castelino Esqr., Deolali. (2nd instalment.)	10	0	0
Mr. D. A. Sabnis, Sawantwadi. (2nd instalment.)	50	0	0
Mr. V. N. Sathaye, Sangli, (2nd instalment.)	18	4	0
Mr. P. C. Diwanji, Nadiad, (4th instalment.)	143	0	0
Mr. P. C. Diwanji, Nadiad, (5th instalment.)	37	8	0
Mr. K. A. Padhye, Bombay.	10	0	0
Mr. V. R. Gadkari, Bombay.	34	0	0
Mr. M. R. Rana, Bombay.	2	8	0
Mr. S. B. S. Maniam, Khopoli. (4th instalment.)	157	2	6
Mr. P. Rajagopal, Baroda. (6th instalment.)	41	5	6
Mr. K. D. Mankikar, Bombay.	1	0	0
Mr. G. R. Kulkarni, Bombay.	35	0	0
Amount previously acknowledged.	93,527	9	11
Grand Total	94,427	15	11

INDIAN SERVICE ARMY OFFICERS.

NEW PASSAGE CONCESSIONS FROM TO-DAY.

DELHI, Feb. 13.

The following communique has been issued:—

It has been definitely decided with the approval of the Secretary of State that passage concessions for Indian Service Army Officers, which were foreshadowed in the announcement made on 5th January last will be given effect to from 14th February, 1925. Detailed rules on the subject are being prepared and will be issued as soon as possible.

The existing Peace Time passage concessions, which the new concessions are intended to replace, namely concessions admissible under Army Instruction No. 921 of 1921, will be abolished from the same date. No passage will be granted on or after 14th February under the old rules and passage for a voyage commenced on or after that date, for which arrangements had been made previously under old rules will count against passages admissible under the new rules. On the other hand officers, who incur expenditure either on behalf of themselves or families or both on account of a voyage commenced between 14th February 1925 and the date from which the new passage rules are applied will, in respect of such benefits as they become entitled to under the new rules, be allowed a refund of expenditure incurred, subject to maximum of a 1st class B. P. and O. company single or return passage from Bombay to London by sea route. The categories of officers, to whom the new passage concessions will be admissible included the Indian Army Officers, I.M.S. Officers in Military Employ, British Service officers in continuous Indian employment and officers of Cantonments Department. The question of extending the concession to the Indian Departmental Officers is still under consideration.

Another communique announces the extension to officers of I.M.S. in Military employ of the new scale of basic pay and overseas pay which was announced for officers of I.M.S. in Civil employ with effect from 1st April 1924.—A. P.

A DRUNKARD'S SAD END.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, held an inquest on Friday touching the death of Rutka Pandu (40) a Hindu who was knocked down by a tram-car at 8-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 10th instant and subsequently died in J. J. Hospital on Thursday.

The evidence showed that the deceased was walking backwards with a bundle under his arm at Poibavdi, Parel, in the middle of the road. A tram car was going from Lalwadi to Poibavdi and knocked down the deceased. His dhotie was caught in the car and was extricated. A policeman removed him to the J. J. Hospital where he died on Thursday.

Medical evidence showed that death was due to concussion of the brain. The deceased smelt alcohol when admitted to the Hospital.

The jury returned a verdict of death due to concussion of the brain when the deceased was in a drunken condition and he dashed against the side of a tram car in motion, as he was negligently walking backwards on the road.

FIRE AT HIGH COURT.

ONLY WASTE PAPER BURNT.

A fire broke out on Friday afternoon in a tin shed in the compound of the Bombay High Court which resulted in the destruction of a heap of waste paper stocked inside the shed. A fire engine from the Fort Fire Brigade station promptly arrived on the scene but the fiire was put out in a few minutes without its assistance by playing water from a pipe in the High Court compound. The flames and smoke caused by the fire attracted a number of persons on the scene and a large crowd congregated to witness it.

CHARGED WITH RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.

Sub-Inspector Kadirshaw put up Prabhashanker Harishanker before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of receiving stolen property.

A police constable deposed that he saw the accused selling a gold chain to a Marwari. He asked the accused how he came by it but the accused could not give any satisfactory answer.

The case was adjourned to enquire into accused's antecedents.

CHARGED WITH RASH DRIVING.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Dominic D'Souza, a taxi-driver stood charged with rash and negligent driving.

Mr. H. B. Spencer prosecuted while Mr. V. H. N. Vijayakar, pleader, defended the accused. Mr. B. H. Daruwalla, pleader watched on behalf of the complainant Bejonji Ruttonji Udwadia, a taxi-driver.

It was alleged for prosecution that on January 29 at about 10-30 p.m. the complainant's taxi was standing opposite New Marine Lines, when the accused's car came behind and dashed against the complainant's car. It was further alleged that the accused was drunk at the time.

The case was adjourned.

PATHAN CONVICTED OF THEFT.

Sub-Inspector D'Costa put up Jamalkhan Gulamkhan a Pathan, before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of theft.

Khan Zamal Ayarkhan also a Pathan, deposed that a box belonging to him was broken open and his clothes were stolen by the accused. The complainant was informed of this and he asked the accused about it. The accused at first denied any knowledge of the affair but subsequently he returned some clothes to the complainant.

The accused was found guilty and fined Rs. 60.

REPORTED THEFT.

Mr. Ishwardas Bhanji, a share-broker, residing in Khar Street, reports to the police that he went to bed on Thursday night and as usual fastened the front door of his room from inside. The next morning when his wife got her she found the door of the balcony open and discovered her husband was found two coats and shirts which were on a peg missing. The missing clothes contained jewellery and G. C. Notes collectively valued at Rs. 1,205.

(Continued from column 6.)

undoubtedly was the manner in which they went on the ball, while their forwards generally swarmed the ball and invariably spoilt their own combination. They certainly played a more scientific game than the Regiment and had in the second moiety of extra time their forwards roused the enthusiasm of the spectators by some brilliant work but this could not undo their earlier mistakes. The Sherwoods on the other hand never played a better game, were always on the ball and always trying, and no loose work or muffing of shots was noticeable throughout.

The R. F. A. did most of the attacking during the first quarter of an hour's play but the Shrops frequently broke away, only to be pulled up. In this period the Regiment's custodian was frequently called on to save his charge but he always did so. Just near half time the Shrops began a series of attacks and the A. F. I. goalie was at times severely tested. The whistle went with no score and the teams crossed over.

The Regiment in the second half began the attack and were certainly unlucky in not scoring on two occasions. Several corners followed but the R. F. A. backs relieved just in time. Interest was at one moment focussed at one end and at the other the next. 'No side' arrived and still there was no score.

Extra time followed, and the Shrops by some good work got the ball into the R. F. A. circle where Williams banged it into the net amid intense excitement. The spectators had another thrill when the R. F. A. where within an ace of doing the same. In fact it looked as if they had equalized. However it was not a goal and the end came soon after with the score:—

K. S. L. I. ..... 1 goal.
5th B. B. R. A. (A. T. I.) ..... Nil.

FOURTH TEST MATCH.

M. C. C. WINS TOSS.

282 FOR TWO WKTS

MELBOURNE, Feb. 13.

For the first time, so far as the Test Matches are concerned, Gilligam won the toss to-day, when the Fourth Test Match between the M. C. C. and Australia began in perfect weather. Hobbs and Sutcliffe opened the English innings, and they were together until a little after lunch when Hobbs was out for 66. Sutcliffe had made 141, not out, when stumps were drawn for the day, the score being 282 for two wickets. Hearne was out for 44 and Woolley, not out, made 26.—Reuter's Special.

ENGLISH FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—

First Division:—Preston one, West Bromwich two.

Second Division:—Coventry two, Portsmouth one.

Scottish League (Second Division):—Forfar one, Allon three.

In the Scottish Cup re-play Solway Star drew with Vale of Leven (after extra time) score being three goals all.—Reuter.

RUGGER.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

In the Rugby Union on Thursday Cardiff beat Llanelly by twenty-two points to nil.—Reuter.

SPORTING NEWS.

TO-DAY'S RACES

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX"

THE GATWICK PLATE.—Distance 1 mile. 2-45 p.m.

DAYSPRING	1
GOLDEN GLEAM	2
LOMO	3

THE GAYE PLATE. Division I.—Distance 10 furlongs. 3-15 p.m.

EARL	1
TARICK	2
MASHUR	3

THE GAYE PLATE. Division III.—Distance 10 furlongs. 3-45 p.m.

ADWAN	1
APOLLO	2
DON'T CARE	3

THE RUTLAND STAKES.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards. 4-15 p.m.

UNRULY	1
BINWARRY	2
KRISHNAKUMARI	3

THE GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP.—Distance 1¼ miles. 4-45 p.m.

THE COUNT	1
ABORIGINE	2
DALKESTER	3

THE ECLIPSE STAKES OF INDIA.—Distance 1¼ miles. 5-20 p.m.

CAP-A-PIE	1
HARRY TATE	2
PRECIOUS LASS	3

THE ABBERLEY PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles. 5-50 p.m.

JOMOND HILLS	1
SILVER SAINT	2
GOLDEN VISION	3

THE GOUGH MEMORIAL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards. 6-20 p.m.

SOME SURPRISE	1
MAYIAH	2
PEACH BUTTER	3

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

PRESIDENCY CHAMPIONSHIS.

EXCITING PLAY AT HINDU GYM.

Friday's play in the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Championships provided some excellent tennis at the Hindu Gymkhana Courts where four games in the penultimate rounds were decided. Except the meeting between Iyer and Kolhad, the rest of the engagements were keen struggles. Ranganswami and Gore who won in two sets were fully extended by the Parsi pair. Mehta's inability to capture a service game lost him the equalising set.

The mixed doubles meeting between Lady Tata and Annett vs. Mrs. Portlock and Brough resulted in a gruelling contest and the display of both ladies was unusually active. Brough looked a wee bit tired and it was due to that, that he gave in so easily in the final set.

In the Ladies Singles, a win for Mrs. Clayton was a foregone conclusion but the splendid recovery of Mrs. Row was the feature of this dogged fight. Mrs. Clayton swept her opponent off her feet and not only secured a love sets but was plus two games in the second. Mrs. Row was soon aware of her position and gave of her best game after game was called in her favour till she equalised and scored three for the third. Mrs. Clayton rose to the occasion and five successive games were announced to her credit. With a great effort Mrs. Row drew at five games but could not add any more.

The admission fee per day has been raised to Re. 1.

The following were the results of Friday's play:—

SINGLES.

Raja Iyer beat Kolhoff.

DOUBLES.

Ranganswami and Gore beat Patit and Mehta 6—2, 8—6.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Lady Tata and Annett beat Mrs. Portlock and Brough 6—2, 2—6, 6—1.

LADIES SINGLES.

Mrs. Clayton beat Mrs. Row 6—0, 2—6, 7—5.

TO-DAY AT HINDU GYMKHANA.

Court No. 1.—Gonsalvis and Kolhoff vs. Ranganswami and Gore at 4 p.m. followed by Lady Tata and Annett vs. Mrs. Row and Wagle.

[AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Feb. 12.

A very interesting and at times desperately exciting game was witnessed this evening on the Gymkhana ground by a very large gathering when the R. B. R. F. A. from Bombay and the King's Shropshire Light Infantry met to replay the tie resulting from their last encounter. If the Bombay side were slightly 'off' their game last Monday they certainly played a better game to-day, but their fault

(Continued in column 5.)

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The Bombay Chronicle

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1925.

SORDID BETRAYAL.

The Government of India adopted an amazing attitude when Mr. Shanmukam Chetty, on behalf of Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, moved a resolution recommending that the spokesmen of India at the League of Nations should be asked effectively to ventilate the grievances of Indians in mandated territories, especially Tanganyika. The Government put up a feeble opposition, but they summoned courage enough to run away from calling for a division. India contributes more towards the expenses of the League than any Dominion in the Empire, but we are confronted with shaky doctrines concerning our incompetence to present the case before the League of Nations. Two arguments were urged by official spokesmen against the course suggested in the resolution: Mr. Bhore gave an array of "substantial gains" through inter-imperial negotiation, and Mr. Graham of the Law Department divulged the stupid secret that the resolution before the House "would be contrary to the mandate." The first argument can be met with facts, the second is too baffling for belief. The proclamation that the presentation of our grievance before the League would be contrary to the mandate, takes too much for granted; indeed the Government of India dare not raise the issue before the League whether it is in order. The reply of the League would be categorically in our favour and so the Government must dodge against their own rights.

The diffidence of Government is astounding, but nothing pleases the junker so much as the conversion of world-questions into domestic questions of the Empire. What are the facts? By the Treaty of Versailles, Germany surrendered her title to her East African possessions and the League of Nations gave a mandate to Britain to administer them not in her own interests but for the benefit of the resident population. To make the responsibility more specific and to defeat Imperialist chicanery, Article 22 of the Covenant stated that the mandatory must provide for the nationals of other members of the League the rights possessed by its own nationals; in other words, the League left it to the mandatory to answer for a full parity of rights and the avoidance of discriminatory treatment. It is a pivotal condition of the mandate. India as an original member of the League is entitled to present to the League any grounds of grievance militating against that condition. If the grievance is false or fabricated, the League has got the right to dismiss it. A submission of facts cannot be "contrary to the mandate"; it will only be a compliance with the scope and terms of the mandate. But we have the Government of India voluntarily forswearing a valuable right and the learned Secretary of the Law Department declaring its exercise illegal. Sir Sivaswamy Iyer gave a crushing reply to Mr. Graham's contention which was so scandalously at variance with obvious facts as not even to merit the reproach of being sophistical. How can the Government of India think of such a gesture of permanent self-abnegation, when the fifty-four other members of the League exercise it as an elementary right? The move seems to be an heartless subterfuge for depriving India of the right of direct audience and for bringing her interests into the realm of domestic imperialism even in regard to mandated territories. The legal disabilities affected by the Government of India are a fraud upon India, and the Government should, if they do not desire to stultify themselves for the sake of White-hall compliments, declare that their right of direct audience, in respect of mandated territories, is full and unqualified.

The plea of Mr. Bhore did not stumble in the province of legal puerilities. He said that by negotiations Indian residents in Tanganayika were gaining ground. Such, however, is not the opinion of Indians; and the toad under the harrow knows more about the suffering than the lordly squires of the field. It can be proved to the hilt that the condition of Indians since the assumption of the mandate is deteriorating and that the mandatory is not carrying out the terms of equal treatment which ought, honestly, to be observed. The default is there and does Britain want to gag India from exercising her right of utterance as a member of the League? The virus of East African jingoism is affecting white settlers who have to come up in mushroom luxuriance. If there is no breach of faith, surely the mandatory can court investigation, but when the record is dubious, the reluctance to face the glare of world-publicity and an impartial verdict becomes acute. Mr. Bhore described some "concessions" and Mr. Graham propounded the distinction between a right and a claim where no difference existed; so specific are the terms of the mandate. Is it not curious that while zealous friends of India like Lord Reading speak of "substantial gains" in Africa, the white inhabitants are conscious, not of surrender, but of anti-Asiatic aggrandisement? Somebody is under a delusion and Lord Reading is sober enough to reflect and realise who is having "substantial gains". In order to hit the Indian trader, the white exploiters issued, through the Government, a decree that all accounts should be kept in English of Swahili. They may readily work off the mendacious habit that the innovation is designed to benefit the masses and to improve the rights of the consumer; we know the type of argument only two well. So insidious was the motive of the attack that Indian traders discerned the danger and protested against it at once, and a hartal of 50 days' duration ensued. If the reform were for the benefit of the "native" inhabitants, the authorities could have fixed Swahili as the medium of keeping accounts. All would have had a fair, if hard, field and no favour. The alternative between Swahili and English gives a monopoly of advancement to the white traders. The local inhabitant is so backward that he can be done out, he and his Swahili hieroglyphics; it is the Indian who preceded the white man and built up efficient trade, and, therefore, he deserves suppression through linguistic reform. The change is shortly to come into effect to the ruination of the Indian trader, and together with petty persecution and licence-restrictions it constitutes a *prima facie* case for an impartial verdict. But the Government of India refuse to authorise "India's spokesmen" to present India's case. It is not the lack of power because the Covenant grants it; it is the lack of will that sustains the serenity of betrayal.

A NATION IN DURANCE.

Leibniz, the distinguished German philosopher, writing to a Frenchman when his country was at war with France spoke of "this war, in which philosophy takes no interest." It is only in a grave social crisis in which some great principle is at stake, and in which some profound moral purpose is involved that the intellectual savant sincerely devoted to the pursuit of truth and of the ideal of justice is dragged into the mire of politics. It is thus that the cultured national sensitiveness of a Tagore revolts against the refinement of barbarism implied in the Punjab episode or that the cultivated human instinct of a Romain Rolland or a Bertrand Russell protests against the denial of human brotherhood in the welter of brute force. Today in one quarter of Europe a formidable duel is proceeding between a solitary man of letters relying simply on the power of the written or the spoken word and the forces of a king backed by a powerful military oligarchy. The story of the powerful indictment of the King of Spain by the foremost Spanish writer of the day and of the frantic endeavours on the part of the Spanish Directory to combat the impression created by it makes an arresting reading.

Spain, it is no secret, has been living in a state akin to one of siege for over a year. She is being governed by a military dictatorship which has suspended all constitutional guarantees, abolished parliament, and gagged the press; Spanish arms are meeting with continuous and ignoble disasters in Morocco where the military *Junta*, which dominates Spain, is carrying on a costly and endless imperialistic adventure with an inefficiency and corruption rare even in the inglorious record of Spanish military regime. King, Alphonso XIII, it seems to foreigners, has abjectly surrendered the reins of power to General Primo de Rivera who calls himself the "Mussolini of Spain" and who copied the methods of the Italian dictator during his *coup d'etat* in September, 1923. But the true explanation of the chaos in Spain has not yet been forthcoming because there is rigid censorship which prevents any important news from leaking out. True to the function of a man of learning, Senor Ibanez, the most widely known of Spanish authors, has decided to lift the veil concealing this dark recess of Europe by undertaking to enlighten the public regarding the trouble in Spain. In a pamphlet called "A Nation in Durance" which he had distributed by aeroplane all over Spain, Ibanez draws up specific and serious charges against the Spanish King to whom he attributes the main responsibility for Spain's present plight. Through some inexplicable reason, the pamphlet was suppressed in England, though not in France and now the "Review of Reviews" has published it in its current issue. There are, in his indictment, no vague accusations, no facile generalisations, no sentimental polemics and though several weeks have passed no contradiction or exposure of the specific allegations made by him has been forthcoming. The author aims not at the military Directory whom it would have been easy to attack, but, as he emphatically observes, at the King himself. For though Spain is a military-ridden country the fault does not lie, according to Ibanez, with the army, because Spain has no army but a royal gendarmerie organised for the defence of monarchy. It is the King, imagining himself to be cast in the mighty role of Kaiser Wilhelm that is responsible for prussianising the State. By making it impossible for any party to hold office through his intrigues, and by strengthening the military juntas, he is charged with having smashed the constitution. Nor is he free from personal responsibility for the Moroccan War which drags on because, Ibanez suggests, "the King wants to appear as a great Captain in Morocco and because he and his entourage wish to possess the mines of the Riff whose real value no one knows." In eloquent terms the Senor denounces "the stupid, useless and bloody war which is a war of the King, not of the nation" and which has cost Spain one-fourth of its army. But it is not only for prolonging the war, but also for its mismanagement that Ibanez holds the King responsible, particularly for the catastrophic defeat which befell General Silvestere at Annal in 1921. And it was because a parliamentary commission was about to discover the fact of the King's responsibility for this calamity that, Ibanez alleges, the King instigated General Primo de Rivera to organise a military revolt against the civilian authority. Spain has been in a disorganised and demoralised condition ever since. Even the pretext of de Rivera that a military Directory was essential to conduct the war has been thoroughly disproved by the repeated victories of Abdel Karim with his gallant 5,000 tribesmen fighting for their self-defence.

The reaction of this wide publicity to the Spanish affair on the ruling oligarchy was instinctive. It was proposed to extradite Ibanez from France under a measure restricting criticism of heads of foreign States but the proceedings were eventually dropped. On the other hand, King Alphonso insinuated in a speech that Ibanez was a traitor because he was defaming the Spanish soldiers in Morocco—an unworthy appeal to *espirit de corps* since it was precisely "in the name of 25,000 Spanish corpses, whitening on the soils of Africa", that Ibanez framed his indictment of the King. Moreover, the Directory organised festivities and pageants to demonstrate and stimulate the popular reverence for monarchy and General de Rivera deprecated the attacks upon the King by Ibanez. The panic which the leaflet of an uncompromising critic appears to have inspired in the militarist generals of Spain is significant. It is at once a revelation of the true condition of Spain and a vindication of the power of a single savant as against the material forces of those who are in authority.

Notes of the Day.

Prince's Diversions.

Healthy comment on royalty requires a rare capacity for outspokenness, because the tribe of flunkeys are always ready to detect disloyalty in candour. Mr. David Kirkwood who protested against the costly and interminable tours of the Prince of Wales, will, of course, be denounced as a traitor even by those who secretly relish the justice of his criticism. "Here you are trotting him all over the world making a clown of him taking him on a show", says Mr. Kirkwood. The person and presence of the Prince have been scandalously used in imperial tours, but Mr. Kirkwood is not a charitable critic because he makes no allowance for the time weighing upon incipient Majesty. King Edward, when Prince of Wales, knew how to spend his time, eluding the motherly vigilance of Queen Victoria. King George came into the line of heirship only after the death of the Duke of Clarence in 1892, and in the following year he married and settled down as a homely youth. Prince Edward's position is different. He is young, a gay sport and an inscrutable bachelor for his age in the Windsor dynasty. We do not believe very much in the profound educative value of his tours in all quarters of the globe; the King is a constitutional monarch and his knowledge of the Empire is of far less consequence than the knowledge of his Ministers. Now that Churchills succeed Churchill and Chamberlains Chamberlain, it would be more advisable to devote a little money on the foreign tours of the scions of England's political aristocracy. The Prince of Wales' familiarity with the compass and his personal inspection of the world will not help in the affairs of a crowned Republic like England; but he cannot be expected to give himself over to the monotony of fox-hunting all the time in insular privacy. He wants his diversions and as long as he smiles as Prince Charming and does not squaander much money, England should not grumble about it: it is bad taste.

Some Truth.

Mr. Kirkwood, however, gave a home-thrust in the true reflection that junkers are making a solemn exhibit of him at prohibitive cost. What is the fun of wasting thousands of pounds for putting him forward to disport himself in the United States, raise spicy reflections on dolar-matrimony and accept a Red Indian title of overlordship in a rum-fed and decaying tribe? Very little, though we are all in paroxysms of delight over the Empire's Greatest Ambassador. The world has become too critical for the appreciation of such things. Mr. Kirkwood is right in resenting the manner in which the Prince has sometimes been wheel-barrowed about in the name of imperial unity. His unfortunate visit to India was timed to enable the bureaucracy to share in the results. India was in a turmoil of discontent and the Prince of Wales was taken about for outbursts of loyalty. In the frenzy of loyalty, India was to forget incidents of misgovernment and in the effulgence, the blundering bureaucrat was to stand behind the Royal Convenience and share the light. The Prince discovered it by the time he passed Benares and he told something distinctly unpalatable to the Viceroy; so it is said, though the fact is officially deniable. Mr. Kirkwood referred to the costliness of His Royal Highness' peregrinations and mordantly criticised the ten-thousand pounds he was to get as matrimonial allowance, besides the usual free quarters and other amenities. Little does he know that India had to spend close upon a crore of rupees to arrange for the ecstasies of official rejoicings; as joy was scarce then, the vendors and middlemen were liable to profiteer. And the bill came immediately after the "Royal Uncle's" tour which cost India a modest sum of Rs. 45 lakhs. What would Mr. Kirkwood have said if he were an Indian? Nothing, because he would have been suppressed under Regulation III and buried alive somewhere in the Andamans.

Vaikom Fiasco.

The Tamil Nadu Congress Committee has passed a resolution condemning the Travancore Durbar's attitude on the Vaikom question and asking Mahatma Gandhi to assume control of the struggle. The problem has reached a stage of acute disappointment, because the Travancore Durbar has after a specious period of neutrality declared itself against the claims of the Vaikom Satyagrahis. When the struggle started, the State-authorities intervened as up-holders of law and order; they said there should be no breach of the peace and the police engaged themselves in a few muscular diversions at the cost of the volunteers. The Government were to all appearances neutral. Indeed when a *jatha* of untouchables and their sympathisers waited upon H. H. the Maharani, she said that she would consider the matter after the Legislative Council expressed its opinion. People naturally surmised that the Government were looking for a lead from the Council out of their scrupulous regard for that body; that they were neutral, pulled on one side by local custom and on the other by considerations of justice. Mahatma Gandhi too was anxious to know if something could not be done through the Council, since public opinion was on the side of the non-caste Hindu. Trust in the Council has been found to be misplaced. Last week, the Council threw out, by a nominal majority, a resolution in favour of non-caste Hindus using the contested road. By its vote the Legislative Council disgraced itself because the result is a gross travesty of enlightened opinion in the State and a betrayal of people to whom reparation was over-due.

Those Jobs.

The real stigma of the event rests upon the Travancore Durbar who dissembled so long and so well as to earn a reputation for glowing, if prudently subdued, justice. It was said that the Maharani was might and main for the removal of disabilities which amount to the violation of civic rights, but in the Council the official party conducted gas-operations, quoting authorities like Manu and Vyasa and Parasurama and the Valianampidi of Kollengode. By the brutal weight of their numbers, the Government Party defeated the claims of the non-caste Hindus. If they could not support the cause of justice, they could have remained neutral: if they decided to vote at all, they should have allowed the members to vote according to individual conscience and judgment. They, however, prefered to exert their whole strength in favour of monstrous obscurantism, and nominated members took the cue and aped their masters. Indeed one of the nominated members was a non-caste Hindu and he loyally voted against the honour of his own community. He, an Ezshava whose approach is pollution to the Brahmin, sat in the Council and declared solemnly against his own right to use a thoroughfare. Such is the vitality of the principle of nomination. Are the non-caste Hindus to understand that the Durbar is against them? Government officials have forfeited their right to advise the rebels against social tyranny. Another Council will shortly be elected, but one of the peculiar troubles of the situation is the prospect of four or five solacious jobs falling vacant this year in the State. There are M. L. C.'s buzzing about wondering when the superannuated worthies are actually to retire. Those jobs explain a few somersaults, but the betrayal of officialdom can be explained only as the result of social arrogance and pietistic degeneracy. Panegyrists of Travancore have now to sing small.

Late Dr. Spooner.

"G. K. N." writes:—"It is with great regret that I have to notice the untimely death of the archaeologist, Dr. D. B. Spooner, who passed away recently at Agra. He was educated at Leland, Stanford and at the Harward Universities. He took his Ph.D. degree in Germany and was Professor at Tokio before coming out to India. He was Circle Superintendent for some time when he was promoted to be Deputy Director. His work remains permanently in the archaeological reports and descriptive accounts of museums like that of Lahore. He will, however, be always associated with the hypothesis of a Parsi Empire over a part of India which he based on excavations and discoveries made by him at Pataliputra, the ancient capital of the Mauryan Chandragupta, the modern Patna. As the late Sir Ratan Tata, a promoter of antiquarian studies and a patron of research, had advanced some money to the Archaeological Department and promised more, Dr. Spooner came in for virulent criticism at the hands mostly of men from Bengal who insinuated that because the subsidy had come from a Parsi magnate, the Western savant was cooking ancient history so as to better please his patron. This was a transparently unworthy observation and I wrote something to controvert it. For Dr. Spooner, I was sure, would have pursued his trial with the same erudite exactitude and scientific precision if it was to prove Chinese or Egyptian suzerainty of India in a remote past. Dr. Spooner himself, however, begged of me not to engage further in the controversy. He was closely associated with Sir John Marshall in the brilliant find at the Kanishka Stupa near Peshawar where the casket with appropriate inscription was dug up containing charred ashes of the Buddha. The last I heard from him was a feeling letter in which he regretted an oversight which had done me injustice, leaving me sufficient and honourable means to vindicate myself if I cared. There will be a clamour for a worthy successor and naturally Indians will be very keen on occupying the position Spooner did with taciturn ardour. The Parsis well hope whoever occupies his honoured position will import into his task Spooner's sense of responsibility and duty in seeking their secrets from the bowels of the earth and monumental ruins without leaning or bias towards preconcealed hypothesis. Spooner was a colleague of Dr. Herzfeld in Berlin and both the scholars only recently met when the latter passed on to Persia on his third tour."

PRINCE OF WALES' TOUR.

"ALL THIS HUMBUG"

MR. KIRKWOOD'S PROTEST.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Kirkwood protesting against "all this humbug that's going on" said that before the Prince set out to see and cement the Empire he should see his own country and invited him to inspect the conditions among the West of Scotland working folk which he could not see among the South African and Australian aborigines or in Argentine He declined to accept the statement that the Royal family had endeared themselves to the hearts of the workers and disclaimed envy of Prince; on the contrary he was sorry for him. "Here you are trotting him all over the world making a clown of him taking him on show." Ministerial cries of "order", "shame." He compared the Prince's "wages" with the working man's who did not get ten thousand extra when he married. He contended that the Prince was being used by great financiers with a view to strengthening the brotherhood of men. He also argued that individuals were trying to use him to try to weld the Empire in order that it might menace other empires. Mr. Kirkwood was frequently called to order by the Chairman for irrelevance. He concluded with a fiery speech shouting and gesticulating to the Ministerialists who were calling him to order.

Messrs. Buchanan, Lansbury and other Labour members supported him. Mr. Walter Guinness, Financial Secretary to the Treasury replying said it was not suggested that the Prince of Wales in any way stinted time and energy in the activities Mr. Kirkwood wanted him to perform. The tour was in response to invitations. The possibility of the Prince going to South Africa on a liner was ruled out when the invitation from West Africa was accepted. The working expenses of the battleship "Repulse" would be incurred anyhow as she was on the active list. He defended his going to Argentine on account of the Anglo-Argentinian relations. The tour would last eight months instead of the original four months.—Reuter.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES ADOPTED.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

The House of Commons adopted by 295 votes to 87 the supplementary estimate for the Prince of Wales' extended tour in Africa and South America after rejecting a motion to reduce the vote by Mr. Clyde, a Labour member, Mr. Kirkwood who strongly protested against the expenditure. It was announced that further invitations had been received from Chile and Uruguay. It is very probable that they will be included in the tour. Mr. Thomas was one of the Labour members who voted with Government.—Reuter.

A SLIP?

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Mr. Guinness' statement in the House of Commons last night, that the Prince of Wales' tour will last for eight months is obviously the result of a slip. Reuter learns that the Prince departs on the 28th March for Africa. After visiting Africa, he visits Uruguay and Argentine. Then he crosses the Andes for Santiago, reaching home probably in the middle of September. —Reuter's Special.

BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

NO NEGOTIATIONS FOR SEPARATE PACT.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

In the House of Commons Col. Wedgwood asked whether Government was considering a new pact of alliance and security with France and whether Parliament would be consulted before the nation was in any way committed to an alliance involving the risk of war. Mr. Chamberlain replied that Government had entered into no negotiations with any country for a separate pact. They were earnestly engaged in considering the great questions raised by the Geneva protocol. Whatever their decision regarding it might be, Government would not commit the country to a protocol or any fresh obligation comparable in character without the assent of Parliament.—Reuter.

GOLD STANDARD.

GOVT. INTENDS TO REVERT AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Replying to a number of questions, Mr. Churchill said that Government fully agreed with the declared intention of the previous administrations to revert to gold standard at the earliest possible moment. Asked whether he would consider a discussion with the Dominions regarding it Mr. Churchill said he was unable to make a more definite statement at present.

Replying to questions Sir Samuel Hoare said that the tentative proposals for a joint Anglo-French seaplane route from Marseilles *via* Alexandretta to Iraq were made last year, but were not pursued.—Reuter.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 12.

A statement from Mr. Churchill, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the policy of the Government in regard to the restoration of the gold standard is expected in the House of Commons to-day when several questions will be addressed to him on the subject. The most important of these is a question by Mr. Snowden, the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the late Labour Government, who proposes to ask Mr. Churchill if he can state the intentions of Government. "The Times" recalls that Mr. Snowden has made it clear on more than one occasion that the Labour Party favour an early return to gold standard provided that the general conditions are favourable.—B. O. W.

DORTMUND MINE DISASTER.

HARROWING SCENES AT PIT MOUTH.

PROFOUND SENSATION IN GERMANY.

DORTMUND, Feb. 12.

All hope of rescuing any of the 130 entombed miners have been abandoned. A number of would-be rescuers were overcome by poisonous gases. Harrowing scenes were witnessed throughout the day and night at the pit mouth where weeping wives and children awaited the bringing up of bodies. Many of dead were badly burnt, but scores did not show any injuries indicating suffocation by fumes. Chancellor Luther is proceeding to the scene of the disaster.—Reuter.

PROFOUND SENSATION THROUGHOUT GERMANY.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

The total death will probably exceed the record of Radbob disaster of 1908 when 230 were killed. All theatres in the Ruhr have been closed. The news of the disaster has caused profound sensation throughout Germany.

REFERENCE IN REICHSTAG.

Herr Loebe movingly referred to the event in the Reichstag when all members including the Communists reverently stood up. Majority of the dead are married. One family has lost the father and five brothers. The cause of the explosion is reported to be firedamp.

Minister Stein said that the mine was regarded as the most efficient and the safest in the Ruhr and employed three thousand workers. Its yearly output was million tons.—Reuter.

90 HAVE BEEN RECOVERED.

COLOGNE, Feb. 12.

Ninety dead have been recovered from the Dortmund mine disaster.—Reuter.

WILD WEATHER IN ENGLAND.

TRAINS ESCAPE DESTRUCTION.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 12.

Wild weather with heavy rain prevailed throughout Britain yesterday. In some parts the wind reached the force of a whole gale 55 to 63 miles per hour being registered. In South-west England snow and sleet fell in intermittent squalls. Extensive damage by floods is reported from Lancashire and North Wales. Telegraph wires are down in many parts of the country. Two passenger trains narrowly escaped destruction following a landslide on the Great Western Railway last night between Newport and Abertillery. The land slide brought one thousand tons of rock and debris on to the line just after the train from Newport had passed and a message was sent to the signal box in time to stop the train from Abertillery before it reached the spot where the landslides had occurred. Heavy weather was experienced in the English channel and lifeboats received many calls during the day and the evening.—B O W.

ECONOMIC RECOVERY OF WORLD.

LEAGUE FINANCIAL COMMITTEE'S OPINION.

GENEVA, Feb. 12.

The Financial Committee of the League of Nations expresses the opinion that nothing is more likely to help the economic recovery of the world than the return to an effective gold standard of at least those countries which have succeeded in stabilising their currency.—Reuter.

LEAGUE COMMITTEE OF HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 12.

The League of Nations' Committee of the House of Commons of which Sir Ellis Hume Williams is the Chairman and Lord Hartington, the Secretary, now has no fewer than three hundred and twenty members, representative of all the parties.—B. O. W.

ENDORSEMENT BY PRESS

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Though some newspapers regret that Mr. Churchill was unable to make a more precise statement with regard to the resumption of gold standard, the principle of Government's policy is almost unanimously endorsed by the press.

The "Daily News" expressed the opinion that the matter should not rest entirely in the hands of authorities and points out that when Parliament passed embargo on gold exports, it retained the right to say when it would terminate and "it is still open to Parliament to guard us from any undue haste".

The "Times" City Editor emphasises that Financial authorities are agreed that the earlier the date can be fixed with due regard to safety the better. Sir Josiah Stamp's reservation that the agreement should be reached in advance with America finds general acceptance.—Reuter.

ALBANIAN OIL.

CONCESSION TO ANGLO-PERSIAN CO.

ITALY'S PROTEST.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

A serious dispute has arisen between the Aglo-Persian Oil Company and the Italian Government over the Albanian oil concession according to the 'Daily Express, which adds that Sgr. Mussolni has made a strong representation to Albania on the ground that it has no right to grant the Company a virtual monopoly and that the Foreign Office at the instance of the Company which regards the interference as unwarranted has instructed the British Ambassador at Rome to seek an interview with Sgr. Mussolini.—Reuter.

MISAPPREHENSION?

NO IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS FEARED.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

The dispute between the Anglo-Persian Oil Company and the Italian Government is not believed to have any important developments. Apparently, the Italian Government, which, under some longstanding arrangement, has been granted the first reversion in Albania, is under misapprehension as the Company is only granted a very modest concession.—Reuter's Special.

SAFEGUARDING INDUSTRIES POLICY.

LABOUR AND LIBERAL MOTIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

The Labour and Liberal parties have both tabled motions against the Government's safeguarding of industries policy for Monday's debate. The Labour motion stands in the names of Messrs. MacDonald and Snowden and declares that Government's policy as disclosed in the White Paper must lead to a system of general tariffs which would not enlarge the volume of trade or safeguard the interests of the workers as regards employment and wages conditions. The Liberal motion which stands in the names of Sir J. Simon and Mr. Lloyd George disapproves the Government's policy as opening a way for unlimited series of protective duties involving a method of inquiry by a committee over which the Commons would have no control, creating uncertainty, obstructing the development of many important trades, and denying adequate opportunity for securing the interests of the consumers and the poor.—Reuter.

COMING DEBATE ON GOVT.'S SCHEME.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 12.

The Government's new scheme to protect the threatened industries from unfair foreign competitions will be debated in the House of Commons on Monday. The Executive of the Labour Party are meeting this morning when they hope to frame a resolution which will gain the support of the Liberals as well as of their own followers.

DEPUTATION TO PREMIER.

"The Times" states that a small deputation representating Conservative free-traders met the Prime Minister and the President of the Board of Trade yesterday in reference to the scheme when several points regarding the new machinery were explained. It is reported that the deputation told the Prime Minister that they were quite ready to support the pledge given by him at the General election on the question of safeguarding industries as they recognised that in cases of unfair competition such a help should be given, but they desired an assurance that the scheme would not be regarded as one step towards a general measure of protection. Mr. Baldwin gave this assurance.

THE SAME QUESTION IN THE LORDS.

Lord Arnold proposes to raise the subject of the safeguarding of industries in the House of Lords on Wednesday.

It was stated in Parliament last night that the total amount of covered guarantees which up to date the Treasury had expressed its willingness to give under the Trade Facilities' Acts exceeded £54,000,000. —B. O. W.

QUESTION OF FRENCH SECURITY.

DR. LUTHER'S SIGNIFICANT REFERENCE.

KARLSRUHE, Feb. 12.

A significant contribution to the discussion on the vital question of French security was made by Chancellor Luther in the course of a speech last night in which he declared that no security pact could endure without Germany's cooperation which could not be obtained under the pressure of prolonged occupation. It was impossible to link up the problem of evacuation of the Cologne Zone with other questions with which it had nothing to do.—Reuter.

GRAND COUNCIL OF FEDERATION OF INDUSTRIES.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 12.

Col. Vernon Willey has been recommended by the Grand Council of the Federation of British Industries as the successor to Sir Eric Geddes in the Presidency of that body. He is only 40 years old and will be the Federation's youngest President. During the war Col. Willey was wool controller and adviser to the Supreme Economic Council.—B. O. W.

PERSIAN CRISIS

PREMIER AS C-IN-C.

WIDENING OF POWERS.

TEHERAN, Feb. 13.

An acute crisis having arisen in consequence of the opposition to his design of carrying out the reforms, the Premier has made a statement on the situation before the Commission of Mejliss composed of the representatives of different parties and asked for a definite answer. The Commission with a view to legally widening the Premier's powers has drawn up a bill, which it will submit for a vote of the Meiliss, to-morrow.

The bill provides for the appointment of the Premier as Commander-in-Chief of forces for defence and security with full powers and that he should be within the limits of country's laws and be responsible to the Mejliss.—Reuter.

BASELESS REPORT.

LORD READING'S SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

It is authoritatively learned that the "Daily Chronicle's" report with regard to Lord Lytton succeeding Lord Reading as Viceroy is baseless. It is understood that Earl Birkenhead will make a lengthy statement on India in the House of Lords in three weeks' time when Lord Olivier's motion comes up for discussion.—Reuter.

FALL OF JEDDAH.

REPORT PREMATURE.

LONDON. Feb. 13.

The report that Jeddah has fallen has not hitherto been confirmed here. Those who are in telegraphic touch with Jeddah express the opinion that the report is at least premature.—Reuter.

FRENCH SOCIALIST CONGRESS.

RUPTURE OF PARTY UNITY AVERTED.

GLENOBLES, Feb. 12.

The question of conditions on which the Socialist Parliamentary Group would continue to support M. Herriot's Government was the subject of a lengthy and complicated discussion at the Socialist Congress. The left wing demanded greater independence in future, while the right advocated closer co-operation with the centre and wanted things to remain as at present. The Congress was thus faced with the danger of a rupture of party unity. Finally a sub-committee composed of M. Renandel (right), M. Leon Blum (centre), and M. Craske (left) drew up a formula embracing conflicting view-points. The Congress adopted the text by 2,612 votes to 143 though it anxiously desired unanimity.—Reuter.

CONVENTION ON DRUGS.

CONFERENCE DISCUSSES DRAFT.

GENEVA, Feb. 12.

The Second Opium Conference discussed throughout the day a draft convention on drugs. There was a division of opinion on the subject of total abolition of heroin as suggested in the American plan. Sir Delevigne in the course of a lengthy discussion contended it was undesirable to alter the Hague provisions regarding it. The Conference finally decided in favour of the Committee's suggestion that only on the recommendation of a world-wide medical enquiry could entire suppression of heroin be decided upon. The Committee, however, in view of the ravages of the heroin habit, especially in America, adopted the recommendation forbidding selling in public of any preparation containing even the smallest quantity of heroin without a medical prescription.—Reuter.

FIRST OPIUM CONFERENCE CONCLUDED.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 12.

The First Opium Conference ended at Geneva yesterday when the convention and the protocol were signed by all the delegates except the Chinese who had withdrawn as they had done from the Second Conference. The Convention provides for Government control of opium, and of the farming system which has led to grave abuses, prohibition of sale of opium, limitation of retail shops and co-operation with the object of suppression of illicit traffic. The protocol deals with the suppression of the use of prepared opium within a period of not more than fifteen years from the date on which the measures taken by the producing countries to stop smuggling shall have become effective.—B. O. W.

CABLE ITEMS.

Paris, Feb. 13.—A Havas Agency Message says:—The Grand Prize of the French Academy for sports has been awarded to Pelletier, D'Oisy and Besin.—Reuter's Special.

Mr. Asquith whose new title of the Earl of Oxford and Asquith has been gazetted will take his seat in the House of Lords next Tuesday. He will be introduced by Earl Beauchamp, the present Liberal leader in the Lords, and Earl Balfour, a former Conservative Premier.—B. O. W.

The British steamer "Clanmactavish" bound from Newport and Clyde to Bombay struck a wall while entering Morpeth dock, Liverpool. The damage has not yet been ascertained.—Reuter.

BENGAL MINISTRY

GOVERNOR'S WRONG STAND

MR. SEN GUPTA'S STATEMENT

CALCUTTA, Feb. 13.

Government resolution regarding Ministers' Salaries to be moved on 17th instant in the Bengal Legislative Council will run as follows:—

"This Council recommends to Government that provision be made for the salary of Ministers in Bengal for the year 1925-26." J. M. Sen Gupta Swarajist has given notice of the following amendments. (1) That the consideration of the resolution be adjourned (2) that the consideration of the resolution be adjourned till after the Ministers are appointed if any (3) amend the resolution to the effect that provision for salaries be made if and after any ministers are appointed.—A. P.

With the permission of His Excellency the Governor, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta (Swarajist) has published the statement which he made at the Government House Conference on 7th February. He said: "I regret very much that Mr. C. R. Das is not able to be present at this Conference. I regret also that invitation to this Conference was only received by me the day before yesterday. When I say this I do not desire to convey any idea of blame attaching to any one, but to explain that the views which I am about to express are my own personal views because there has been no time to consult the party as a whole and whatever I say may not be taken as binding on my party.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

"The letter of invitation in the very first sentence tells us that we are to confer with Your Excellency as to the procedure regarding the Ministers' salaries and then the letter tells us that Your Excellency is anxious that the Council should have an opportunity of expressing its opinion upon the distinct issues of firstly, whether or not it desires any Ministers to be appointed and, secondly, what should be the salary of Ministers if appointed. I object to answer the first issue. My first reason for the objection is based on the provisions of the Government of India Act. The members of the Council have nothing to do with the appointment of Ministers. In the first instance, it is the duty cast by statute on Your Excellency and under the rules and provisions of the statute the President has ruled, and I say rightly ruled, that no resolution or motion can be allowed. Unless there is an arrangement between the Government and the President in breach of the statute and the rule, thereunder no such issue can be debated on the floor of the Council Chamber. Not merely is the appointment in the hands of the Governor but the existence of Ministers is part and parcel of the act itself. The Council has only the power, when the Ministers are appointed, to say whether they should continue as Ministers or in other words to express an opinion on the personnel of Ministers. You have asked us to express our opinion on the procedure. I say that this procedure of making the Council express its opinion on the issue whether it desires any Ministers to be appointed is unconstitutional. Can any member table a motion which expresses such idea that the Governor should not appoint Ministers or that the Governor should appoint Ministers?

WILL HELP NOBODY.

"Secondly, apart from the unconstitutional nature of the issue, this issue expressed in this abstract form, cannot be answered and even if it is answered it is of no particular use at all and cannot be considered to be binding on any party regarding future action in the same matter when dealt with in the concrete. An answer to an abstract question like this will help nobody. If Your Excellency asks me whether Ministers, with no more powers as hithertofore and without certain political conditions being fulfilled, should be appointed I would certainly say it is useless. Nationalists and Liberals may say "Yes" to the appointment of Ministers, but insist that more powers should be given to them and certain conditions fulfilled. Both the positions, to my mind, are absolutely the same.

"When it comes to concrete, the conditions which will at once arise in the mind of every member to whatever party he may belong will be somewhat like these: 1. Immediate release of all political prisoners. 3. The Ordinance to remain a dead letter if not withdrawn. 3. The Governor to recommend provincial autonomy and the revision of Meston award. 4. Reasonable money for the Transferred Department. The Governor not to interfere in the administration of the Transferred Department and legislation regarding local self-Government and municipalities be unhampered. 5. No political prosecution to be started without the consent of Ministers. 6. The proposed loan of six crores to be sanctioned. I repeat that whatever I have said so far I have said in my personal capacity and not as expressing the opinion of my party and if Your Excellency desires to have the opinion of my party I would suggest a further Conference by the first week of March. In the meantime, every one of us will have the opportunity of getting the considered opinion of his party.

NEGATION OF RESPONSIBILITY.

"As regards the second issue that the demand for grants of Ministers' salaries is to be put before the Ministers are appointed I can speak both for myself and my party. Such a procedure is not only unconstitutional but is a negation of the little pretence of responsibility which Ministers are suposed to enjoy. For a Minister who is afraid to be Minister unless his salary is first assured before he is appointed admits that he is uncertain of a majority supporting him in the Council. In other words, he desires to continue to be a Minister with the salary sanctioned although he knows that he has not a majority in the Council. We will certainly not agree to have Ministers who are afraid and know that their salaries are in jeopardy if they are not sanctioned by the Council. The Council has been exercising for the last few years the undoubted right of refusing or cutting down the salary of Ministers. After Ministers are in office and the person or the personnel is clearly known, demand for grants for Ministers' salaries must be put to the vote in the Council and this cannot be stopped either by the President or by the Governor. Any other form of expression of want of confidence depends on the sweet will of the Governor or the President. We are not going to create a precedent which will take away a sure right of the Council in the matter of vital importance and be satisfied only with a permissive privilege".—A. P.

MR. PATEL'S BILLS.

CONVERSATIONS NOT YET STARTED

MR. RANGACHAR'S AMENDMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Feb. 13.

It is understood that conversations have not yet commenced between the non-official spokesmen and the Government member over Mr. Patel's Bill to repeal the regulations and special enactments discussion of which was adjourned on Tuesday in the Assembly. Meanwhile Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar has given notice of some important amendments to the Bill with the main object of bringing the measure into line with the recommendations of the Repressive Laws Committee. First, he wants to amend the preamble of Regulation Three of 1818 in order (a) to confine its operation to due maintenance of alliances formed by the British Government with foreign powers, (b) to preservation of tranquility with territories of Indian Princes entitled to its protection and security of British dominions from foreign hostility and (c) to secure against internal commotion in the frontier district only. Secondly, Mr. Rangachariar will urge deletion of the section relating to confiscation of property in Regulation 1818 and introduce a new provision enabling High Court to call for records in order to satisfy itself that any individual placed under personal restraint within its jurisdiction has been so placed for reasons stated in the preamble of Regulation 1818, and in case the High Court is not satisfied then it can order such detention to cease. Next, Mr. Rangachariar urges repeal of the Bombay and Madras Regulations, as also the Seditious Meetings Act, but gives power to the Governor-General under Regulation 1818 (as amended by him) to be applied to Bombay and Madras for definite period if and when necessary the local governments being authorised to take action and exercise powers under provisions of the Regulation in respect of individuals within the province. Lastly, he will urge that the Punjab Murderous Outrages Act be removed from the schedule of Mr. Patel's Repealing Bill.

CLASH AT FATEHPUR.

BETWEEN ARYA SAMAJISTS AND MUSLIMS.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 13.

Reports have been received from Fatehpur that a serious clash occurred in the Chowk on the evening of the 11th instant between Arya Samaj volunteers and several Mahomedans. One telegram says that the volunteers were attacked by the Mahomedans and in the riot that ensued the volunteers sustained severe injuries; while another correspondent wiring to the "Leader" states that on the evening of the 11th at about six some Arya Samajists sang songs in the open market insulting to Islam and that caused excitement ending in regular fighting. The City Police promptly arrived on the scene and restored order.—A.P.

FIRST INDIAN LADY.

TO PASS CENTRAL MIDWIVES BOARD'S EXAM.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Miss Maula Bakh, one of Lady Reading's Indian nurses, has passed the Central Midwives Board's examination from Elizabeth Garret Anderson Hospital. She is the first Indian lady to pass this examination.—Reuter.

CHECKING EPIDEMICS.

SINGAPORE CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

SINGAPORE, Feb. 13.

Interviewed by Reuter, Mr. Norman White, the epidemiologist, stated that the Epidemiological Conference was agreed on all points and the Empdemics Bureau would start work immediately. The first step would be to despatch a weekly telegram with regard to the prevalence of serious epidemics while broadcast messages would be sent from Ban Dong to Australia and the East. The delegates had shown the greatest solidarity and usefully discussed special eastern interests in connection with the revision of the Paris Sanitary Convention.—Reuter's Special.

INDIANS IN TANGANYIKA

REFERENCE TO LEAGUE

ASSEMBLY AND POSTMEN'S GRIEVANCES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Feb. 12.

"The Government of India though half European and half Indian in constitution or its executive is absolutely foreign in its spirit. How long is this to continue?" This was the pathetic cry which Mr. Jinnah, the leader of the Independent Party was constrained to make at the attitude which Government adopted in respect of a resolution to press on the League of Nations the grievances of the Indian traders of Tanganyika. The same remark applies also to the attitude of the bureaucracy in the other debate held to-day and which related to the grievances of the subordinate employees in the Postal Department. The first resolution was carried, Government not daring to claim division, while the other was postponed till the September session in order to enable Sir B. N. Mitra to receive in the meanwhile a deputation of the Postal employees' representatives and "to meet the legitimate and real grievances of the employees." Wherever, the Government of India is asked to recognise the justice and right there they fail miserably, otherwise it was hardly conceivable that Mr. Graham, Legislative Department Secretary, could in a speech which was offensive in tone oppose the resolution moved by Mr. Shanmukam Chetty. The motion was that representatives of the Government of India at the next meeting of the League of Nations should effectively ventilate the grievances of the Indians in the mandated territories, especially in Tanganyika and seek redress.

SPREAD OF BOER VIRUS.

The resolution had been balloted by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, but as he had left for Bombay last night Mr. Chettiar was allowed to move it. Mr. Chetty's speech was as usual in good form and he ably represented the views of the Indian public on this question as he rightly asked the Government of India how long were they going to tolerate the spread of Boer Virus in territories like Tanganyika wherefrom Indians were now being practically driven out by the application of Ordinances aimed specially at the traders. It is well-known that 90 per cent of the commercial community in Tanganyika are Gujaratis who used to keep their accounts in their own language under German rule, but now after Tanganyika became a mandated territory under the League of Nations the Local Government had passed a series of Ordinances like the Profits Tax Ordinance, the Pedlars and Live Stock Dealers' Ordinance and Trade Licensing Ordinance with the evident object of exterminating that important community from Tanganyika. No doubt, as Mr. Bhore later explained the Licensing Ordinance would be applied in April 1926 and some petty traders had been exempted from the application of the Ordinance, but the main grievance namely the obligation to keep accounts in English, Swahili or French and not in trader's own language still exists and it was to make effective representation of this question before the League of Nations that Mr. Chetty moved the resolution.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN'S LEGAL THEORY.

The debate was of a high order and several prominent members like Sir Sivaswami Iyer who had represented India at the League of Nations and Mr. Rangachariar, a member of the Colonies Committee and Mr. Jinnah took part, fully indicating that on this question all parties and all sections of Indian opinion are unanimous, strong and emphatic. But a dry lawyer in the aggressive bureaucrat like Mr. Graham was the Government spokesman to oppose this resolution. He opposed it for the astounding reason that legally the Tanganyika Ordinance was right and that if Indians wanted to keep their accounts this concession could only be obtained by means of representations which Government were now making to the Colonial Office. Mr. Bhore was, however, in a mood of sweet reasonableness and he appealed to the members not to pass the resolution while the Government of India by means of their continuous and persistent representations hoped to get round the Colonial Office to agree to modification of the Ordinance in the direction desired by the Indian public opinion.

As a proof of the fruits of the Government of India's labours in this behalf during the last two years he referred to the fact that the application of the Ordinance has been postponed till April 1926. But this did not satisfy the non-official members in the House who argued that the effect of the resolution was only to represent the case of Tanganyika Indians before the League of Nations this September in case the Government of India's efforts proved futile in the meanwhile and if even this right of a member of the League of Nations was to be denied what was the use of being a member of the League.

The Assembly applauded Mr. Chetty when he said it was far better for India to withdraw from the League if the Government of India was not going to use it in this behalf in time. Sir Sivaswami Iyer exploded Mr. Graham's legal theories justifying the Ordinance, while Mr. Rangachariar burning with rage scolded Mr. Graham for saying that Indians could only ask for redress of the grievance as a matter of concession. Sir Mahomed Habibullah, the new Member in Charge of Emigration was absent throughout the debate. Party whips were instructing the members to vote on this resolution as a party motion and it was clear that Government would be defeated, but the resolution was carried without vote being taken. But what is Government going to do? They will continue to make their representations, of course, but shortly they will have to select representatives to the League of Nations. Mr. Sethna in the Council of State had raised the question of proper and popular representation in the League several times. Let us hope Lord Reading will take note of the feeling of the Indians and see to proper representation of India at the League and that the grievances of the Indian traders in Tanganyika are raised by those representatives in an effective manner in order to secure justice and not "obtain concession", as Mr. Graham would cynically plead.

POSTAL EMPLOYEES' GRIEVANCES.

Mr. Pal who was an unwary victim of trick of the ballot box moved a resolution for a committee to enquire into the grievances of the postal employees in a half-hearted manner and did not do justice to 70,000 subordinate employees of the Postal Department who have a real and just grievance. If he had even read a few of the telegrams from the bundle he had received from the Postal Unions of all parts of India and Burma he would have done something at least to justify the honour which the deity of the ballot box conferred on him, but he made a rambling speech and very nearly spoiled the case when, however, Mr. Joshi in his usually impressive speech evoking the sympathy of the Assembly resurrected the motion on behalf of "those hard-worked, ill-paid, most honest and most useful class of servants." He asked the Assembly to pass it without being browbeaten by Sir Basil Blackett. Mr. Cocke of Bombay delivered himself of a bitter criticism of the Assembly's action in converting itself into an Employees' Association. Sir Geoffrey Clarke was discreetly silent while Sir B. N. Mitra, Member in Charge first by a manuscript speech and later by a fairly promising eloquence pointed out that it would cost three crores of Rupees if all the grievances mentioned by Mr. Jinnah as ex-President of the Postal Conference in the course of the debate were to be fully met. Mr. Ramachandra Rao was anxious to see if the Postal rates could be reduced before the grievances mentioned by Mr. Jinnah were taken up. Meanwhile he suggested Sir B. N. Mitra receiving a deputation of the employees in order to ascertain the real grievances and meet them. Sir Bupendra Nath was in favour of this course and accordingly further discussion was formally adjourned till September. It is not known when a deputation will wait upon Sir Bupendra Nath, but the visitors' gallery was crowded by postal employees and the members were flooded today with telegrams from Postal Employees' Unions which state that the case of the Postal employees is just.

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EUROPEAN SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 9.

The European Schools Improvement Association have again this year made grants to various European Schools in India amounting to Rs. 65441 mostly for assistance in building schemes either immediately to be undertaken or already in hand. Since the foundation of the Association in 1922 grants of varying amounts have been made annually, seldom amounting to less than Rs. 60,000.—A.P.

"JESUS'S WAY OF LIVING."

MADRAS, Feb. 13.

Dr. Gilkie, Barrows lecturer for 1925, delivered the second lecture on Thursday evening on "Jesus's Way of living". In the course of his lecture he said that Jesus stood on the principle that man's action must be determined by higher moral principles not by other means. Until this fundamental principle of Jesus was realised civilisation would be in a State of collapse. Jesus taught that a man must act towards another as God had acted towards him Jesus did not propound his principle in abstract propositions. He lived up to the ideals he preached.—A.P.

SIR S. BRANCKER ARRIVES BENARES

BENARES, February 12.

Sir Sefton Branckar arrived here in his aeroplane at 4/15 p.m. from Calcutta. He was received on landing by the civil and military authorities. He is staying with the Maharaja of Benares as his guest. He will proceed on his journey upcountry tomorrow morning.—A.P.

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TAXATION ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

MR WALI MOHAMED'S EVIDENCE.

NAGPUR, Feb. 12.

The Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee recorded statements of two witnesses to-day.

Mr. Wali Mohamed Khan Sahel, Commissioner of Income Tax C. P. and Berar said that income tax being a direct tax was always resented to by the public. This was the case even now and it would be more so when the rates were raised. In the even of a substitute being, however, required for other taxation that might be abolished it would become absolutely necessary to increase the revenue under this head. The rise in the rates of income tax would bring in more revenue. It would be a sound policy to increase these rates in the case of those persons only who would be benefited by the abolition of a particular tax. But since the income from all sources was now taken into consideration at the time of taxation it would not be possible without lot of enquiries to distinguish income derived from one source from that derived from another source and to levy tax at higher rate and it would also be of doubtful expendiency. In his opinion, "if it becomes necessary to raise more revenue from this head, all incomes should be taken at equal rates irrespective of sources from which they are derived. The raising of rates of income tax will depend upon amount of extra revenue required. When the income tax has to be increased as a substitute for some other tax it means that a substantial increase in the tax is desired. It is very much doubted if such increase can be expected in this province without substantially increasing the rates of taxation and without lowering minimum taxable limit and bringing it to be taxed some other incomes exempted until now. To raise more revenue it will be worth-wile to reduce the limit of taxable income rupees one thousand and to include the income from proprietory profits in the category of taxable incomes and to enhance the rates of taxation applicable to different grades of income and thus raise more funds". In his opinion it would be desirable that administration of income tax should be independent of the electorate.

PROHIBITION OF DRUGS

Mr. Wills, the Commissioner of Excise, stated that prohibition in English ordinarily implies the prohibition of alcohol only since in European countries use of drugs as an intoxicant has long been totally prohibited by law. But in Central Provinces and Berar the present statistics of consumption indicate that quite as much intoxication must be ascribed to drugs as to alcohol. Prohibition of drugs is seldom advocated as their use does not for certain historical reasons offend the orthodox social opinion. Prohibiting of alcohol is frequently urged, but he does not anticipate its introduction now or in the near future. —A.P.

NICHOLAS MURDER CASE.

LOWER COURT'S CONVICTION UPHELD

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 12.

At the Allahabad High Court yesterday Mr. Justice Walsh and Mr. Justice Suleman disposed of the appeal of P. L. Jolly, G. H. Albert, Mohomed Shakur and Inamulhaq who were convicted by the sessions Judge of Gorakhpur of the murder of Nicholas and sentenced to transportation for life. The deceased was a clerk in the audit office of the B. N. W. Railway at Gorakhpur.

The prosecution story was that a man named Bruce married a young girl of 12 from Behar and they lived at the house of one of their friends named Jolly. Mrs. Bruce had an intimacy with Nicholas and Jolly who were visiting her now and then. Jolly it would appear took an undue liberty with her at a dinner party which she resented and at her instance Nicholas turned him out. Jolly afterwards returned offered his apologies for his misbehaviour and invited, Nicholas to go to his house. On their way Jolly whistled upon which Albert, Shakur and Inamulhaq rushed out from a corner, closed with Nicholas and began to hammer him to death. The sessions judge held the crime was conceived and carried out when Jolly was not in his sober moments. In the light of the extenuating circumstances the sessions judge sentenced the accused to transportation for life under section 302 I. P. C.

Their Lordships upheld the conviction of Jolly, Shakur and Inamulhaq as evidence against them was reliable and well corroborated. Albert was given the benefit of doubt and acquitted, the court holding that he was not a party to the real conspiracy to take the life of Nicholas.—A. P.

BITTERNESS BETWEEN RACES

DR. GILKEY'S LECTURE.

MADRAS, Feb. 12.

Delivering the first of a series of Barrows lectures at the Anderson Hall under the presidency of His Excellency the Governor Rev. Dr. Charles Gilkey of Chicago referred to the existing misunderstanding and bitterness between races and observed that the young minds of every land were reaching beyond the barriers dividing them seeking relationship and understanding with the other nations, groups and races. Proceeding he said: "It would be difficult to pass judgment on the Indian politics, but all the Americans are keenly interested in Mahatma Gandhi as one of the foremost of spiritual leaders not only of this country but of their own generation". Before concluding he emphasised the need for the spiritual guidance of present day for the East and the West alike where human life was now in a most disordered and disorganised anarchical state.—A.P.

WHAT ABOUT 'HAJ'?

QUESTION DISALLOWED IN ASSEMBLY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI Feb. 12.

Mr. Wali Mahomed Hussanlly, M.L.A. had given notice of the following question:—

(a) Have Government any information in regard to the report in the press that there would be no *Haj* in the current year on account of the disturbances in the Hedjaz?

(b) If report be true do Government propose to take any action in the interests of Indian pilgrims?

(c) Is it a fact as reported in the press that Amir Ali has exported aeroplanes and other modern implements of warfare for bombing Mecca?

(d) Is it a fact that he intends bombing that sacred place?

(e) If so, do Government propose to take any action to prevent such bombing?

(f) Will Government please make an announcement of its policy in regard to Arabia as the events in that country at the present moment are exercising the minds of the Indian Mussalmans?

Mr. Wali Mahomed has been informed by the Legislative Department that the President had disallowed the question as it affected the relations of the British Government with a foreign state.

"INDIA STILL A PETULANT CHILD."

SIR ALEXANDER MACDOUGALL'S ADVICE.

MADRAS, Feb. 13.

The annual general meeting of the Madras Branch of the European Association was held on Thursday evening at Hotel Dangelis Sir Alexander Macdougall, Chairman, presiding. The Chairman in opening the proceedings presented the annual report and in the course of his remarks made in moving its adoption said that it was his considered opinion that they should get a whole-time man for the Association who would do his best to uphold their interests.

BENGAL ORDINANCE

Speaking on the Bengal Ordinance he said that the Viceroy's statement in the course of his speech at the Annual dinner of the Association at Calcutta that he and all Provincial Governors would use all the means at their disposal to secure safety of life and pronority and maintain law and order in the land was very reassuring to those who thought that, under pressure, Government might waver and give way to false cries of oppression. Again Col Crawford's speech on the Ordinance summed up the opinion of the average European in India on that question. No one could be more bitter, said Sir Alexander, against repressive legislation than the Briton as the history of his race proves. "But he added, 'when we are told by responsible authorities that certain measures are required to maintain law and order. We are prepared to accept them."

FURTHER REFORMS.

Speaking on the question of further reforms Sir Alexander observed that neither Indians nor the British Government would be stampeded into giving further reforms until the people of the country and their leaders had proved themselves fit for advance. It was time that political extremists in the country realised this and came down to the earth from the cloud that they had been living in and play their part in leading the country to the goal of self-Government.

ENGLISHMAN'S DEMOCRATIC IDEALS

Speaking on "some Indian misconceptions of the Englishman's democratic ideals" the speaker said: "I believed that privately no Indian will deny that his country has been benefitted by British connection, but I would ask him to-day more frequently in public than he does that we as a nation, are not so black as we are painted and in return for all the gifts that he asks us to give and expects from us he will give us some credit for honesty and for endeavour to live up to the very high ideals we have set for ourselves." Finally he exhorted the Englishman in India to continue to exercise patience because India was still much of a petulant and annoying child who must be treated with patience until growth to manhood and until passing year brought discretion.—A.P.

Official and Personal.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kapurthala, Revd. Dr. Machinham, Colonel and Mrs. A. H. Tubby Mr. H. E. Barrett and Staff Officer to H. H. the Maharaja of Kapurthala lunched at Government House, Bombay, Friday.

The Governor of Bombay visited the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute on Friday.

The Governor of Bombay attended an 'At Home' at the Willingdon Sports Club given by the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Chunilal Mehta.

Calcutta, Feb. 12th.—The Governor and Countess of Lytton left to-day for a tour in Jalpaiguri District and will return to Calcutta on the 20th instant.—A. P.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught arrived at Benares on Friday morning and are staying at the Maharajah's Nandeshar House. Their Royal Highnesses will leave Benares to-day.

Sir Septon Brancker, who landed at Bamrouli Aerodrome at about 11 a.m. on Friday took supply of petrol and oil and left for Jhansi.—A. P.

FOREIGN CAPITAL FOR INDIA

ENTRY TO BE RESTRICTED.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 12.

The Marwari Association replying to the questionnaire of the External Capital Committee points out that although the entry of the capital of joint stock companies is necessary for the industrial development of the country the entry should be subject to certain conditions. Joint stock companies as a rule should have rupee capital. A certain proportion of the capital of every joint stock company and a certain proportion of the members of directorate should be Indian. The head office of the company should be in India and the company should be under an obligation to train Indians in the industry. In the opinion of the Association the Government should no longer go to foreign markets for loans. They should as a rule, raise their loans in India even at higher rate of interest. Their policy should be to wipe off India's external debt. The Association does not think that effect of restriction suggested would be injurious either to the industrial development or to the loan policy of Government and local bodies or to investors. The Association does not favour differentiation between British and foreign capital but if Indian fails to get loans in London market except on unjust conditions then in her own interests India must try the cheapest market. If ever she finds it necessary to go abroad for loans, then although foreigners other than British would not in interfere, in question affecting the political progress, the association would not like non-British foreigners to come and establish industries in India. The interests of India must naturally be the first concern and the Association would not like to see large vested interests created in India. The Association adds: "There are countries that impose humiliating conditions upon Indians to prevent their settling or carrying on business there". The Association expresses the opinion that discrimination should be exercised against those in the matter of inveting capital in India.—A P

HUMIDIFICATION IN COTTON MILLS.

BENGAL CHAMBER'S VIEW.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 12.

In reply to the Government of India's proposal to regulate ventilation and humidification in cotton mills the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce state that they are on other industries, but on the information before them it does not seem to have been so far established that the health of the cotton operatives is seriously affected or is in fact affected at all by the conditions under which they work. As regards ventilation and humidification it ought also to be borne in mind that so far as is known to the Committee England is the only country in the world with the exception of one state of the American Union which has adopted legislation dealing with ventilation and humidification. The Committee also protest strongly against the powers, with it is proposed to give to Factory Inspectors in regard to the construction of new mills and white-washing of roofs.—A.P.

EUROPEAN FRIENDS FALL OUT

ONE SHOOTS ANOTHER.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 12.

At the High Court sessions to-day before Mr. Justice Cuming and a special jury Captain A. P. Bell pleaded not guilty to the charges of attempt at murder and grievious heart. The case for the prosecution was that on the evening of December 9th last the accused fired twice at H. G. Keymer. The first shot hit him on waist, but the bullet was deflected, the second shot hit Keymer on his left elbow and he was removed to hospital where the bullet was extracted. Keymer and Bell had been on friendly terms for the last seven or eight years. After the war Bell came to Calcutta with his wife and daughters in search of an employment. Keymer gave him an undertaking that he would be able to procure an employment for him. In October 1923 Keymer informed Bell that he had an offer of an employment for him at Raipur and took Rs. 300 from Bell for expenses and a loan of Rs. 100 which had not been returned yet. They both went to Raipur but the business fell through. They returned to Calcutta. Bell became impatient and the cordial relations that existed between them got disturbed and at one time Keymer was ordered out of the house by Mrs. Bell. Towards the end 1924 Bell and his wife were not on good terms and Bell was under the impression that Keymer had been injuring him in some way. On December 5th Bell threatened to shoot Keymer and challanged him to duel with revolvers. However this quarrel was amicably settled. On December 9th at the suggestion of Keymer Bell went to Burdwan and returned disappointed. The following evening he met Keymer and wanted back certin papers. Keymer went upstairs and while coming down the steps, it was alleged, Bell took out a revolver and fired twice at Keymer.

Hearing is proceeding.—A.P.

BIHAR AND ORISSA COUNCIL

PATNA, Feb. 12.

The Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council reassembled to-day and considered the President's Salary Bill. The Council agreed to fix the salary at Rs. 2,000 per mensem, as recommended by the Select Committee.—A. P.

FRATERNAL GREETINGS

MR. O. MOSLEY AMONG BOMBAY WORKERS

"BE ABOVE CLASS AND COUNTRY."

A meeting of the workmen of Bombay was held at the Working Men's Institute, Parel, to bid farewell to Mr. Oswald Mosley who is leaving India after an extended tour throughout the country. Dr. S. P. Mehta presided.

Dr. Mehta, in welcoming Mr. Mosley, gave a history of the institution, and the work it was doing among the working men of Bombay. It had started a co-operative printing press lately, he said. They were thankful to him for coming to India to see the conditions for himself.

BE PREPARED.

Mr. Mosley said he had come here to acquire information and to learn something for himself; that was the whole object of his Indian journey, but they were asking him for information and opinions. (Laughter).

He took away from India an abiding friendship and love for the Indian people. He trusted, on his return to England, he would be able to do something for the causes which Indians had so much at heart. It was a particular pleasure to him to come there, for people who held opinions like his own looked for inspiration to the type of Indians they represented. Every political question took its roots deep down in economic questions. It was so in England, and it would be so in India. It was, of course, quite true that the solution of economic difficulties and the uplift of masses of men did not rest in their hands, and that they must have self-Government before they could deal with those things. He recognised the force of their arguments. He only asked them to be prepared for self-Government and political freedom when they got it. They in England thought that there was a far more important thing than political freedom, and that was economic freedom. To-day the demand was for economic freedom in England and his party had come forward to take up those questions and fight out their battles. The economic fight could only be won by a life of sustained effort. He hoped such a movement would be born in this country, devoted to that end. He had heard the birth of a Labour Party in this country, and nothing could be more satisfactory than such a thing to men of his opinions. He assured them that any such activities as those would have the active sympathy and help of the Labour movement, which had the same aim for itself in Great Britain. They had to educate men and thus enable them to grapple with everyday life, which education alone could enable them. In England they were educated towards that end from the very beginning of their career, right up to their work in Parliament. The Labour Government was not composed entirely of the working classes. They were not a class party in England, and they were not involved in a class struggle. They merely said that every man should have a fair opportunity and a good chance. The class struggle had gone on for centuries and the Labour Party had no hand in it. The working classes in England got their education through the Trade Union movement, and it was through that movement that they were fighting for their economic and political freedom.

SOCIALISTIC MOVEMENT.

Referring to the socialistic movement, he hoped there would be a similar movement in India, and no country was more fitted for it than India. It was by education and by gradual development of their own resources that they must prepare themselves for self-Government. It has been his great privilege to see the workmen of Bombay that afternoon. He had seen so much suffering and so much poverty in India, such extremes, of distress in this city, surpassing even the villages, which were quite remediable, that he could not help delivering to them his message and to ask them to organise a society above class selfishness, to organise movement which had reached such heights in his own country. It was an international movement, which knew no boundaries, barriers and classes and distinctions. He hoped such a movement would be organised in this country, as in England, and that they would each be able to stretch their hands across the boundaries for the amelioration of each other.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas and Mr. Sahasrabudhe translated the speech into Gujrathi and Marathi respectively.

Mr. Mosley was then garlanded and he thanked them for this beautiful custom of theirs, and said he could only shake hands with them in English fashion. On behalf of his Party, he extended a hand of friendship to the working classes in this country.

VETERINARY SCHOOL IN BURMA.

RANGOON, Feb. 13.

His Excellency the Governor of Burma this morning laid the foundation stone of the Veterinary School and Research Institute at Insein. This institution is designed to provide better facilities for research and more advanced study for students after their completion of the school course with a view to training men for the higher courses. In laying the foundation stone His Excellency said there was no branch of scientific agriculture more important than that which dealt with veterinary science. The Veterinary Department which was started in 1882 had already done a tremendous amount of work and it was in 1922 that a Committee came to the conclusion that a new institution equipped on modern lines was required to meet the growing needs of agriculture.

His Excellency attended the annual dinner of the Trades Association last night.—A.P.

EAST AND WEST.

ENGLISH EMPLOYEES OF INDIA.

CONFERENCE OF EAST & WEST.

TWO VISITORS TO ANGORA.

ON THE BOSPHORUS.

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON, Jan. 22.

A MATTER FOR M. L. A.'S.

Amidst the reports of activity among industrial workers in India appears a reference to English employees of India in this country. For India does employ some work-people here. They are very skilled export packers in the India Store Department at Whitehall, once managed by the British authorities; but now, as a concession to Constitutional Reform, controlled by the Indian Legislative Assembly through the High Commissioner for India. These employees are not just mechanical packing hands, but engaged in the very skilled work of packing delicate scientific instruments, etc., for export to India. Their trade union, which is my own trade union the N. A. U. S. A. W. & C., have for two years past tried to get for these men the rates of wages current in English houses for work of the same character, which varies from 57s. 6d. weekly in the rougher classes of work to 63s. and upwards weekly in the more delicate packing. This advance has been consistently refused by the Store Department, the wages being 47s. per week,—which, in England, is a low wage and quite below the acceptable minimum. These employees are Englishmen, and one would think that any Indian authority here would follow the rule of Government, London County Council, and other administration bodies, and pay the "rate of wages current in the district for the particular class of work performed."

THE SAME OLD CRY.

The excuse offered by the late High Commissioner, for paying 18 to 25 per cent. less than English warehouse firms pay for this labour, was the old old argument that 47s. per week is an enormous number of rupees in India and in the India mind. How could he possibly ask members of the L. A. to agree to such huge and unnatural remuneration, when India is "so poor." (The High Commissioner's remuneration is not here referred to, but the packers'.)

Second argument (another old-timer): What about the low wages in Woolwich Arsenal and other English Governmental employments?

Naturally, these arguments present no difficulties to the advocates of "Trade Union rates for all Government workers." We have secured the "Fair Wages" Rule; and, if it is evaded and broken in some cases and some places, this is no argument for an Indian department coming here to depress English wages. Further, British Government departments offer some (partly just and partly specious) compensations for a lower than normal rate of pay: guaranteed continuity, or permanent staff employment, pensions, etc. Nevertheless, all evasions of standard rates are opposed and are the subject of perpetual negotiation. In most cases, Government employment for ordinary technical work is at standard distant trade union rates.

REASONABLE MEN.

For two years the patient packers of the India Store Department at Whitehall have awaited the improvement of their lot. At present values of money here the wage of 47 is total inadequate to maintain the level of subsistence of a packer, and his family. Yet these men have shown no discontent or insubordination, nor do they blame their Union for not calling a strike. A strike of Englishmen against an Indian employing department would be a fat haul for the Press fishers of scandals. But the packers and the Union prefer to await justice from the further deliberations of M. L. A.'s and other advocates of justice and freedom.

They are wondering what fate will meet them at the hands of the new High Commissioner. Perhaps he will grant the advance. I will let your readers know. If he does not, the "Labour men" on the Legislative Assembly ought to raise the matter.

EAST-WEST CIRCLE.

Miss Edith Durham's lecture at the active and valuable "East-West Circle", under the presidency of Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala, M.P., the Serbian responsibility for the Serajevo murder (and therefore for the Great War) has aroused a lot of discussion. Miss Durham gave another address on the same subject at the Near and Middle East Association. It is, one may suppose, a triumph of sorts to be permitted to read such a paper, that is to say, expressing such views, before Lord Edward Gleichen (in the chair), Viscountess Dupplin, the Dower Countess Carnarvon and many "knights and dames of high degree." On the other hand, 'The Near East" devoted 15 lines to the illustrious audience, and to Miss Durham's paper, the words "A paper on the Serajevo Murder was read by Miss Durham."

Miss Durham's remarks were wedged in between Sir Edwary Boyle, Bart., (who with Lady Boyle has spent three months in the Balkans and was accorded over a half-column of report) and Sir Maurice de Bunsen, who gave appropriate anecdotes of 1913-14.

Miss Durham's last report to me is that she is getting into disfavour by reason of her uncomfortable and unwelcome discovery of the blood guilt of "poor little Serbia." But she does not care a red cent. "My own view", she says, "of all these political conspiracies is—let the truth be known at any cost. For, in the long run it cannot fail to do good, though we now may not see clearly where it leads."

The talented and courageous writer has an article appearing in the "Contemporary Review" on this question of Serbian guilt.

AN EAST-WEST CONFERENCE.

The East-West Circle has decided to call a conference of delegates from Oriental societies and parties and from English associations and unions, to mutually discuss the aims and purposes of the popular movements, East and West. There will be no cut-and-dried set of orthodox resolutions.—delegates will neither be told to be extreme or to be moderate. They will say and move what is in their own minds and on their own programmes.

I know of nobody better qualified than the East-West Circle to undertake the convening. The Circle is not committed to any nostrum, or in the pocket of any parliamentary party. It attracts thinkers as widely divergent as Miss Durham (Conservative), Mr. Whittall (Liberal), Captain Wander (Labour Party), Mr. Herbert Bryan (I. L. P.), Mr. Almond (S. D. F.), and Mr. Saklatvala (Communist). It has had among its officers Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall (retiring President) and this year Mr. Bernard Houghton will be President. Associated with the Circle are Mr. B. G. Horniman, Mr. M. G. Desai, Mr. V. B. Metha, Mr. Wm. Gallacher, and Mr. Potter Wilson, the able trade unionist secretary of the Workers' Welfare League of India.

Any invitations issued by such a body are therefore worthy of the entire confidence of all sections of the advanced movements of the East and West.

PRINCIPLES OF THE CIRCLE.

The ruling principles of the East-West Circle are laid down in its Constitution, which reads:—

This Circle shall devote itself to bringing into touch men and women of advanced opinions from the East and the West, with the special object of acquainting people from the East with the activities of the West,—and also of making the Westerner familiar with the aims, ideas and agitations of the East. The Circle, in pursuing this aim, will lay down no restrictive conditions, but it nevertheless assumes a radical outlook on general affairs as critical of imperialism and the dominant power of world-finance. Outside of those predilections, the Circle supports the free discussion of all movements struggling everywhere for human freedom.

VIEWS ON ANGORA.

The last issue of the London weekly, "The Near East", (perhaps some of my readers remember "The Indiaman", which was swallowed by the "Near East") contained an article by Mr. H. J. Montague Bell, the result of a visit to Angora, from which he returned only a few days before his article appeared. The general attitude of the Near East is in favour of everything the British Imperial authorities favour, and cool (sometimes malicious) towards the others. It is, of course, less optimistic as to Turkey than the pro-Turks are. For that reason the conclusions of the article are, on the whole, remarkably fair,—despite occasional expressions such as this:—which is a complete distortion of the facts.

"The defeat of the Greeks raised the Turkish people from the depths of despair to the pinnacle of self-conceit. From the remoteness of Angora the Allied world appeared in the first flush of victory to have been successfully trampled upon for all time." No Turk outside of a mad-house thought the Allied were trampled on, or could be.

From among the debatable parts of the article we note the following conclusions. Angora is in a transition stage: its public buildings have yet to appear, but it has a fine site and ambitious plans. A pretty fair road leads from the Citadel to the new town. A new hotel is being built, which Fresco's Restaurant caters for the foreign community and a good many Turkish visitors as well. The approach of winter weather brought a respite from malaria. "The Angora experiment need evoke no regret outside Turkey. Prejudice against it in the foreign mind is counterbalanced by prejudice on the part of the Turk against the foreigner and places that bear her impress. Further acquaintance with the town, and a sense of proportion, tend to modify the former. And there seems no reason why the latter should not ultimately be eliminated."

A CRITIC OF THE TURKS.

Of a very different sort was the lecture given by Lieut.-Colonel J. H. Cornwall, at the United Service Institution, before the "Central Asian Society." Colonel Cornwall visited Angora in 1923, and 1924 repeated the visits to Angora and journeyed through Anatolia. He said that "One can only look with sorrow at the results, for instead of improving their country and raising it, the Turks were now bringing about its economic ruin. . . . The new Government had achieved order and security . . . While he had sympathy with the ideals of the Turks he was afraid that the idealism was not put into practice very often. . . . When anybody told him there was to be a new heaven and earth on the shores of the Bosphorus within a short time, he had his own views."

Who, whether Turk or Briton, ever told the noble lecturer that a new heaven and earth were about to arise in Turkey? Who would trouble to convince him, any way? Angora is, in any case, a good distance from the shores of the Bosphorus; and we are still well acquainted with the new hell and the alien military rule that the Allies established on the shores of the Bosphorus during their Occupation. Col. Cornwall referred to irresponsible persons who went to Angora and "met a few nice Turks who were charming people especially if they sought anything." This leads the hearer to suppose that the Colonel is a responsible person, though his talk is not that of responsible persons. Besides, who is he? No one knows.

OTHER SPEAKERS.

It is only fair to say that the meeting was not entirely lopsided against the Turks. Col. Stokes protested that the lecturer's strictures were extravagant. He advocated good-will and sympathy. Viscount Peel, who presided, wound up with a half-hearted criticism, but declared that "he also had some affection for the Turks." "Some affection", indeed! "Some" speech that.

RELIEF OF THE RIFFS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—The British Red Crescent Society will be obliged if you would be good enough to publish the enclosed copies of letters addressed to the British Red Cross Society, and Comite Internationale de la Croix Rouge.—Yours, etc.,

AMEER ALI,
President.

British Red Crescent Society,
18, Sloane Street, S. W. 1,
January 15, 1925.

Copy.
18, Sloane Street,
London, S. W. 1,
January 10, 1925.

To,
The President,
Comite Internationale de la Croix Rouge.

Monsieur le President,

On behalf of the British Red Crescent Society I beg to invite the attention of the Comite Internationale de la Croix Rouge to fresh developments in Spanish operations against the Riffs. We are informed that a strong cordon with barbed wire has been placed all along the line of the Internationale Zone, to prevent the Riffs from receiving any medical aid from the outside. There is unquestionably great need for medical help among these people. The asphyxiating gas bombs that are indiscriminately used by the Spaniards make this help of vital importance. The injuries inflicted are described as awful: "Women and children are killed like so many cattle, others are very badly gassed."

A Spanish General, according to a statement published in the "Times" of December 24th, described that "the means for chastising the Moors consisted principally in air bombardment, hunger and the mobility of our columns."

By Article V of the Treaty of Washington, the use of asphyxiating gas is specifically condemned. It says as follows:—

"The use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases, and all analogous liquids, materials or devices, having been justly condemned by the general opinion of the civilised world . . . the Signatory Powers, to the end that this prohibition shall be universally accepted as a part of international law binding alike the consciences and practice of nations, declare their assent to such prohibition, agree to be bound thereby as between themselves, and invite all other civilised nations to adhere thereto."

Although Spain was not a party to the Treaty executed at Washington, the principles of humanity embodied in it are, we conceive of universal application.

In view of the above circumstances, I beg the favour of your moving the Comite Internationale de la Croix Rouge to take whatever steps it may consider expedient to urge the claims of humanity on the Spanish authorities, firstly, to relax in some measure the stringency of the blockade against the despatch of medical help for the suffering people, and, secondly, to desist from using asphyxiating gas bombs in their operations against the non-combatant population who have no means of escape, nor any protection against them.

We regret very much that the funds of the British Red Crescent Society do not permit our paying for the proposed visit to one of your representatives to the scene of the warfare, as whatever funds are remitted to us from the East are specially allocated for medical help.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) AMEER ALI,
President.

Copy.
18, Sloane Street,
London, S. W. 1,
January 9, 1925.

To,
Brig.-General H. B. Champain, C.M.G.,
Secretary to the British Red Cross Society.

Dear Sir,

On behalf of the British Red Crescent Society I beg to invite the attention of the British Red Cross to fresh developments in Spanish operations against the Riffs. We are informed that a strong cordon with barbed wire has been placed all along the line of the Internationale Zone, to prevent the Riffs from receiving any medical aid from the outside. There is unquestionably great need for medical help among these people. The asphyxiating gas bombs that are indiscriminately used by the Spaniards make this help of vital importance. The injuries inflicted are described as awful: "Women and children are killed like so many cattle, others are very badly gassed." The above statement is corroborated by an Exchange telegram from Paris, that women and children who had been gassed had arrived at the French hospital at Rabat, and that several deaths had occurred causing "certain emotion in native circles."

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In view of the above circumstances, I beg the favour of your moving the British Red Cross Society to take whatever steps it may consider expedient to urge the claims of humanity on the Spanish authorities, firstly, to relax in some measure the stringency of the blockade against the despatch of medical help for the suffering people, and, secondly, to desist from using asphyxiating gas bombs in their operations against the Riffs, which causes the greatest mortality among the non-combatant population who have no means of escape, nor any protection against them.

The British Red Crescent Society is doing its utmost to give the sufferers the needed medical help, but our means are not adequate to send out a properly equipped medical Mission. We shall be grateful if you would be good enough to let us know if the British Red Cross would give us any help in this direction.

I am glad to be able to report that our first consignment of medical stores which accompanied Captains Gordon-Canning and Spencer Pryse, were duly delivered to the Riff Ameer and were gratefully received by his people.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) AMEER ALI,
President.

REMEMBER MONDAY

On the 16th of February,

MONDAY, there is to take place a Municipal Bye-Flection. Voters of Mandvi, do not fail to vote for and elect

SETH POONAWALLA!

(Advt.)

BREAD MIXED WITH STONE.

(Continued from page 5)

given a certain amount of immunity to the registered trade unions, they have unfortunately shown a vacillating spirit and have not gone as far as the framers of the English legislation. In the English legislation the trade unions are freed completely from the law of agency. If an officer of a trade union does something, its funds will not be touched on account of the action of its agent. Sir, to some people this immunity from the consequences of the law of agency appears to be unreasonable. But, Sir, those who know what a trade union is, will recognise that such an immunity is absolutely necessary. A trade union sometimes consists of five thousand members, sometimes it consists of even 10,000 members. Sir, it is not possible for every member of the trade union to be responsible for the action of its officers. Recognising this principle the English trade union law has given complete immunity to the trade union from civil liability for the actions of its agent. Sir, it may be asked, how are the acts of the agents of the trade unions to be controlled? My reply to that is, if you want to control the actions of the officers of the trade unions, you can always proceed against them in the usual way. If the act of an officer is only liable for civil damages you can recover those damages from him; if his act is a criminal act, you can always sue him in a criminal court. But, Sir, the English law has recognised that it is wrong to hold a trade union responsible for the acts of its agents. Moreover, Sir, the object in giving complete immunity from the law of agency in England was that they were anxious to have a very ample law. They wanted to avoid litigation. That was one of the objects why in England they gave complete immunity to the trade unions from the consequences of the actions of their agents. Furthermore, Sir, this immunity which is given to the trade unions from the consequences of the acts of their agents has been in existence from the year 1906, and so far, no evil consequences have followed in England. Practical experience has shown that the legislation which was passed in the year 1906 is a sound legislation. That legislation has avoided litigation. It has, I may also say, avoided the bitterness of feeling between the employers and the employed.

BRITISH TRADE DISPUTES ACT.

Sir, I know there are many English people who do not approve of this legislation. I know also, Sir, that there are many people in this House who are against it. But, Sir, this legislation, I mean Section 4 of the Trade Disputes Act of 1906 in England, has been accepted by many people outside England. An American Commission consisting of independent people as well as representatives of labour and employers went over to England to examine the English law. That Commission on, at least that part of the Commission which represented the independent people and the labour representatives has advised the American people that they should have legislation on the lines of the English Trade Disputes Act of 1906. Therefore, Sir, I feel that if we are going to have trade union law in India, it should completely follow the model of the English law. I know, Sir, there are many Englishmen in India who, although they are very proud of England, and everything English, are sometimes ashamed of the English legislation, especially if it is to be applied to Indians. Sir, I appeal to them not to take such narrow view of the English traditions, of the English legislation, and of the English idea of freedom. Let them retain the real English idea of freedom even in India; let them have some broadness of spirit; let them not be content with having that English freedom for them alone; let them be ready to extend that freedom to Indians as well. I feel, therefore, Sir, that this legislation requires serious consideration; and I, therefore, do not like that this Bill should be rushed through.

There are other provisions in this Bill which require modifications; but, Sir, I shall not refer to them just now. I appeal to this House to pass the trade union Bill in a form which will conduce to the freedom of the working classes in India. But if the House and the Government of India do not consent to give to the trade unions and the working classes in this country the same trade union law as exists in England, Sir, it will be a matter of serious consideration to me whether at least I should support or not this legislation as it is.

With these words, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me such a long time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, February 12.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.993 inches.
Temperature of Air	69.7 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	60.1 "
Dew Point	52.2 "
Relative humidity of Air	55% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	0.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	79.0 "
Minimum do. do.	62.9 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE. NE, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	228 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.
	Feb.	1	47	28	4	Feb. 13	7	53	[illegible]	6
		14	6	26	5		19	42	17	9
Sat.	14	3	4	28	1	14	9	30	17	2
		15	39	26	1		21	11	19	1
Sun.	15	2	55	27	2	15	9	12	17	8
		15	42	26	3		21	9	20	0
M.	16	3	38	26	5	16	10	9	17	7
		16	49	25	5		22	21	21	0
Tu.	17	4	33	25	8	17	11	22	17	6
		18	18	25	8		..	..	..	..
W.	18	5	49	25	3	18	0	17	21	8
		19	57	26	2		12	49	17	5
Th.	19	7	26	25	3	19	1	30	21	2
		21	7	27	3		13	54	17	0

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

MURDER COMMITTED BY HAKIM.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

Habibmiya Kamrudin v. The King-Emperor.

(Before Justices Pratt and Crump.)

This was an appeal against the decision of the Sessions Judge of Broach, who found the accused guilty of murder under section 302 I. P. Code and sentenced him to death. The Lords inquired in the case have been fully given in their Lordships' judgment:—

"The accused in this case has been convicted of the murder of Mukund by the Sessions Judge of Broach, and sentenced to death subject to confirmation by this Court. The accused has appealed and the case is now before us in appeal and for confirmation of the conviction and the sentence of death.

STORY OF THE MURDER.

There is no doubt that the deceased one Mukund of Ankleswar was murdered at his house on the night of the 3rd or 4th August, 1924. The circumstances under which the murder was committed are also clear. The deceased was a widower who lived alone in his house. His only daughter being married. He was a man of some means, and kept all his valuables in a wooden box near the swing cot on the ground floor on which he slept. On the night of the 3rd and 4th August although he and locked his house he was murdered by some person who attacked him in the dark as he was lying on that swing cot. There was struggle between the deceased and the murderer, and the murderer nearly escaped by opening from the inside the back door of the house. These facts make it clear that the murderer had obtained access to the house before the doors were locked by the deceased for the night, had remained in hiding in the house, and came in the middle of the night to steal the box of valuables. Now on hearing the cries of the deceased two witnesses entered the house by the back door left open by the murderer, and took the deceased to the hospital. At the hospital at 3 o'clock in the morning the deceased said that he did not see the assailant and that he could not understand why he was assaulted. Two or three hours later on at 5 or 6 o'clock in the morning he made a further statement in which he gave reasons for suspecting that the accused was his murderer. He said that he suspected the accused because the accused had made various excuses for coming into his house saying at one time that he wanted the water from the deceased well for medicinal purposes, the accused being a Hakim and at another time offering the deceased two old rings and asking him to make new ones. He had also noticed that the accused was in the habit of loitering about his house and peering into it. Then he says that at about 8-30 p.m. same night he left his house open and went to visit his neighbour Ahmed. He came to the conclusion that the accused had seized this opportunity to conceal himself in the house and that he was the offender.

Now there is no doubt that this opportunity was afforded to the murderer, whoever he was, because Ahmed does say that the deceased came to him at 8 o'clock that evening and had a chat at his house leaving his own house open. The point made however by the learned Pleader for the accused is that the second story is an improvement upon the first. But it is quite natural that the deceased should be able to give a more correct and more detailed version at 5 o'clock in the morning than he did at 3 o'clock. When his statement was taken at 3 o'clock he was as the Magistrate says, in great agony, because at that time wounds were being stitched by the Doctor. The second statement was made 2 or 3 hours later after his wounds had been treated, and it is natural after he had had time to turn the matter over in his mind and to recollect the suspicious conduct of the accused, the opportunity afforded to him by his neglect to shut his house at 8.30 p.m., that he should come to the conclusion that it was the accused who had committed the offence. We do not think that the second statement was a false statement made by the deceased with a view to fasten the guilt upon the accused because there is no hint of any quarrel between the deceased and the accused. We believe this second statement does truly represent what the deceased thought at that time.

REMARKABLE CORROBORATION.

Now other evidence in the case is remarkable corroboration to the deceased's suspicion. As I have already said the deceased's statement that he left his house open has been corroborated by the evidence of Ahmed himself. The deceased's account of the murder shows that the offender had been in hiding in the house. Next morning the daughter of the deceased found a pair of sandals on the upper story, those were undoubtedly worn by the murderer and left there by the murderer when he crept downstairs barefoot. Now there is evidence that these sandals were the sandals of the accused. The shoe-maker identifies the sandals, and says that they were sold by him to the accused only 2½ months before the offence. The sandals are described in the Panchnama as being new sandals and foot-wear similar to them the accused had been seen wearing not only by the daughter of the deceased but by several other witnesses. The accused can give no explanation except a bare denial that they were his. But this is contradicted by the direct evidence just referred to.

When the police visited the house of the accused next morning on the 4th August, they asked him to produce the key of his door. He then produced a bunch of keys, and it is a remarkable circumstance that there was only one key in this bunch which was blood-stained and that was the key of the door. There is no doubt that this key was blood-stained, and this does certainly indicate that the accused used his key to open the door on his return from the house of the deceased to his own house after the commission of the offence. A witness who lives on the floor above the accused had seen his door locked before the murder. The accused was also seen returning from the house of the deceased by two other witnesses who lived opposite the accused's house, and that was within half an hour after the deceased was taken down that road to the dispensary.

Then again there were marks of recent injuries on the person of the accused. He had superficial cuts on his hands and abrasions on his left leg. These marks indicate that he had been engaged in a recent struggle. The accused's only explanation of these injuries is that he had fallen into a gutter, but it is very unlikely that he would receive incised wounds by falling into a gutter. Lastly the murderer whoever he was, left behind him a cuff of his shirt. This was pulled off in the course of the struggle, and it is a remarkable circumstance that this cuff is of the same sort of cloth as the shirts the accused was in the habit of wearing. The deceased said in his statement that the murderer whoever he was, was wearing trousers and a shirt. The murderer therefore must have been a person of some higher class than the usual criminal. All these circumstances point to the accused as the person who had committed the murder, particularly the ownership of the sandals, the blood-stained key and the injuries on his person, and the fact that he was seen by the witnesses while re-entering his house within half an hour after the offence had been committed. We therefore, concur with the lower Court in thinking that the guilt of the accused is established.

The offence was committed in the perpetration of a midnight burglary, and we think that the sentence passed by the Sessions Judge is the only one that can under the circumstances be passed. We confirm the conviction and sentence of death and dismiss the appeal.

LAST 2 DAYS SPECIAL DISCOUNT WEEK LAST 2 DAYS

HUGE REDUCTION OF TWO ANNAS AFTER EACH RUPEE

OVER AND ABOVE THE SALE PRICES : : : : : : : : NEARLY 40 % ALL ROUND

AHMED E. ESAALI,

(THE ECONOMY SHOP,) EMPIRE BUILDING, : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MARKETS

WEEKLY REVIEW.

COTTON

WEEKLY REVIEW.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

During the week under review Home markets have been fluctuating but on the whole show a continuance of upward tendency and last quotations to hand register a moderate advance both in Liverpool and New York as compared with a week ago. Early the market declined on local selling, but later improved on general buying and good demand for spot cotton.

The American markets continue to display their steadier tendency and prices record a further improvement, though fluctuations were confined to small dimensions. As mentioned in our past circular, the existing level of values is not at all attractive to either the "Bull" or the "Bear" in view of the fact that the market continues under the influence purely of the supply and demand which generally speaking offset one another, and any distinct alteration one way or the other is not of any lasting nature.

The National Ginners' Association estimate the United States' consumption for January as 595,000 bales. There has been a scarcity of business generally and this seems to be the case both in Liverpool as well as on the American Exchanges. In the latter country, interest is more or less driven to the Stock Market and to various other commodities which are moving about in a rapid fashion, whereas on the other hand our own growth runs under the controlling influence of supply and demand and the fluctuations are produced merely by the occasional excess of spinners' requirements over offers from the South. A sufficient supply of the raw material for the current season is well assumed and any support to a permanent buying movement must come from something unfavourable in the outlook for the coming growth. Adversely, any good news concerning this latter might encourage "bearish" operations, but the former seems to have more influence at present than the latter, as ente prise to secure lower prices will be kept in check by the long uncertainty that must occur with regard to the outlook for the next season's growth. It is rather difficult to understand why the quietness in business has prevailed, as although the movement of the market is such as to be disappointing to those who look to speculative activity for a great portion of their returns, still it would have appeared that the present state of affairs was almost ideal for the general consuming trade. We do not, however, think that the slackening off in the volume of business will continue for an indefinite period.

Trade reports from Manchester have latterly been consistently favourable and the tone has continued quite cheerful. The demand for American spot cotton has remained active, although showing a slight falling off from last week.

On the whole we do not anticipate much change either way in the near future and believe that a waiting policy and a "looking on" attitude is the best to observe at the moment.

As regards the position of the local market the same state of affairs prevails as last week and the tone remains featureless with hardly a fluctuation of more than Rs. 6 during the week under review. Arrivals of receipts still remain disappointing which factor seems to keep the market on a steady level.

With regards to the Ready Market there continues to be a fairly good demand from Exporters, with sellers more anxious to dispose of their cotton at existing rates.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:—

	last week	this week.
New York March	24.00	24.35+29
New York May	24.39	24.68+29
New York July	24.65	24.91+26
New York October	24.40	24.91+26
Liverpool March	13.07	13.36+29
Liverpool May	13.16	13.41+25
Liverpool July	13.21	13.44+23
Liverpool October	13.10	13.28+18

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Fully good M. G. Broach April/May opened on the 5th instant at Rs. 440½ and advanced to Rs. 442 on buying by Bazaar operators and exporters. In accordance with a decline in New York futures the market opened easier on the 7th instant at Rs. 441½ and gradually improved to Rs. 440½ on Commission Houses and Bazar operators buying. On moderate selling the market gave way to Rs. 439½ but again recovered to Rs. 440½ on moderate buying by a well-known Indore operator. In sympathy with a further rise in America the market opened steady at Rs. 442½ on the 9th instant and advanced to Rs. 443 on buying by Bazar operators and a well-known, Indore operator. Around this level Commission and Japanese Houses were sellers which caused the market to give way to Rs. 441½. On the 10th instant the market opened at Rs. 441½ and gradually, eased to Rs. 438 on selling by Commission and Japanese Houses, but again improved to Rs. 439 on general buying. On the 11th instant the Bazar opened at Rs. 439½ and declined to Rs. 438 on Japanese Houses and Shroffs selling. On the 12th instant the market opened at Rs. 438 and improved to Rs. 439 and after small fluctuations closed at Rs. 438½.

Fine Oomra March opened at Rs. 450½ on the 6th instant and steadily advanced to Rs. 462 on prominent Shroffs and Commission Houses buying, going down to Rs. 459 on Shroffs selling the prices further improved to Rs. 463½ on short covering. Around this level Commission Houses and Bazar operators were sellers and the market eased to Rs. 456 and closed at Rs. 455½ on the 12th instant; F. G. Bengal March opened on the 6th instant at Rs. 392 and closed at Rs. 394 on the 12th instant the highest being Rs. 398 and the lowest Rs. 392. Whilst Bengal May opened on the 9th instant at Rs. 399 and closed on the 12th instant a 395 the highest being Rs. 399½ and the lowest Rs. 395

PIECE-GOODS.

The Cloth Market has shown some activity during the past week. There has been some improvement in the demand for White Mulls, in sympathy with the high prices of Egyptian goods. The demand from Amritsar as well as the local inquiry has centred on 40 to 55 inches by 20 yards White Mulls worth from Rs. 6 to Rs. 10 per piece. These goods have been found to be on a cheaper level here than the replacing cost in Manchester. The 36 inches by 20 yards Red End Mulls, being light in stock, have shown an improvement of six to seven annas per piece. 39 inches by 20 yards Gold End Mulls have been selling at an increase in price of five annas per piece. Instances have happened of merchants, who had sold their goods, having repought them at higher rates from the buyers in the Bazaar, in anticipation of a further rise in the market. Brokers are thus having a lively time. Had it not been for the tightness of the money market and the curtailment of the credit system, there would have been a better demand from upcountry, as the consuming centres are said to be light of stocks In White Nainsooks however there are ample stocks here of superior qualities in 32 to 38 inches by 18 yards of the values of from Rs. 6 to Rs. 10 per piece. White Shirtings in 36 inches by 40 yards worth from Rs. 12 to 15 per piece have been in good supply and no demand. Some five months back, both these styles were light of stock, and business in large quantities was booked ins ame, with the result that a depression has now set in, with the arrival of heavy shipments. In Grey Drills and Jaconets there has hardly been any change. Grey Shirtings have remained steady but with little doing.

The Manchester Market has been irregular. While some makers are heavily engaged and require May shipment for Greys and August, September for Whites and coloured goods, there are others who are in need of work and are easier to deal with. Fresh forward business has been difficult to negotiate, as buyers ideas are too low in face of present quotations of makers. It is reported that owing to the epidemic of influenza a large number of operatives have absented themselves, in consequence of which it is feared certain makers in Blackburn and Burnley will be behind time in their deliveries under the existing contracts. The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners of Manchester has announced that it is necessary that a majority should be obtained for the proposal to reduce working hours in the mills spinning American cotton from 39½ to 35 a week with effect from February 16th.

Local Mill Cloths have been in demand from Sind and Malabar, specially the light weight qualities and goods suitable for dyeing purposes. As the hot season is approaching, it is anticipated that a further demand will be experienced. The bazaar is steady with prices unchanged and as to the future outlook it is believed that during the next two months there will be no change either way. The Mills have been selling small lots of 25 to 50 bales direct to upcountry buyers. The only important sale so far reported is 200 bales of Grey Longcloths under Signal Brand of Crown Mills at Rs. 1-6-5 per lb.

The Cloth Markets will be closed on 21st instant owing to "Maha Shivratri" Holiday and also on 23rd instant due to "Amawas" day.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs.	a.	p.
Ralli's Fari No. 200039	39×	37½/38	12	10	0
„ 100,000	45×	„	15	8	0
„ No. 33,000	45×	„	14	0	0
„ No. 2800	37×	„	11	4	0
„ No. 4545	38×38		12	0	0
„ No. 15000	44×38		12	8	0
„ No. 16000	„	„	13	0	0
„ No. 17000	„	„	13	8	0
Graham's No. 2730	39×	„	12	6	0
„ No. 2750	45×	„	15	6	0
„ Yellow Horse	43×39				
„ No. 2310	44×38	1-2			
Dewhursts BBB	38×38	1-2	20	0	0
„ BB	38×38	1-2	17	8	0
„ Rupee No. 5	38×38	1-2	16	0	0
Ritchie's No. 510	39×37	1/2/38	12	6	0
„ No. 4462	41×	„			
Lyon's Shunker	39×	„	12	8	0
Fleming's 1904-1906	45,48,51×38		18	8	0

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell's Dragon	29×40	Net	22	0	0
Ralli's Musjid No. 425	26×40		15	4	0

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No. 18	45×22	..	7	12	0
„ No. 18	40×22	..	7	2	0
[illegible] No. 138	40×22	..	6	10	0
[illegible] No. 636	44×22	..	7	4	0

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Hepman's No. 1500	32×42	..	24	4	0
L. B. T. C. 40000	36×40	..	28	8	0
Ralli's No. 9889	33×40	..	18	12	0
Forbes K. B. 100	33×40	..			

WHITE MULLS...

Ralli's No. 6	41×19	..	7	12	0
„ No. 60	46×19	..	8	8	0
„ No. 600	51×19	..	9	4	0
„ No. 6000	56×19	..	10	12	0
„ No. 88	58×20	..	8	6	0
„ No. 1270	27×18	..	3	12	0
„ No. 166	39×20	..	8	0	0
„ No. 818	39×20	..	8	2	0
„ No. 1440	36×20	..	5	6	0
„ No. 5362	42×20	Net			
„ No. 2755	42×20	Net			
„ No. 1703	52×20	Net	14	8	0
„ No. 224	44×20	..	7	0	0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27×18	..	3	12	0
„ No. 119	37×18	..	4	12	0
„ No. 229	42×18	..	5	4	0
„ No. 339	47×18	..	5	12	0
„ 1K-4K38",43"48"53×18		Avg	5	14	0
„ No. 95	58×20	..	8	4	0
„ No. 66999	40×18	..	5	8	0
„ No. 86999	40×18	..	6	0	0
„ No. 775	40×18	..	6	0	0
„ No. 875	45×18	..	5	8	0
„ No. 975	50×18	..	7	0	0
„ No. 615	50×18	..	7	0	0
Graham's Baloon	58×20	..	8	4	0
Greaves' No. 5060	27×18	..			
Flemings No. 8080	26×18	..	3	5	0

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's No. 7070-9090	27×18	..	4	8	0
„ No. 61-81	„	..	4	2	0
„ No. 1850	„	..	3	11	0
„ No. 1900	„	..	3	13	0
„ No. 2600	„	..	3	15	0
„ No. 21021	„	..	4	1	0
„ No. 39620 T. B.	38×22	..	6	12	0
Grahman's Nos. 88-8888	28×18		5	8	0
„ No. 95950-97970					
Saraswati	38×18	..	9	8	0
„ Tipoo W/WWW	34×18	..	6	2	0
„ No. 50000	„	..	6	10	0
„ No. 33340/33350/33360			7	2	0
Lyon's No. 4545-5658					
6767	26×18	..	4	4	0
Greaves, No. 30000-50000	„	..			
„ No. 8000 T. B.	38×22	..			
Ritchie's Nos. 3500-4510					
5520	26×18	..	4	4	0
S. W. and Co's. Nos. 5800-					
5820 'Motor Car'		..	4	3	6

The above quotations are on Bazar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

JAPANESE GREY CLOTHS—

No. 666 Shirtings	38×38	..	Net 12	12	0
„ AAA 17 lbs.	36×40	..	„ 22	0	0
„ 2500 Shirtings	36×40	..	„ 19	8	0
„ 55000 „	44×38	..	„ 13	8	0
„ 5151 „	44×38	..	„ 15	10	0
„ 4141 „	44×38	..	„ 13	4	0
„ 5544 „	44×38	..	„ 13	8	0
„ 3800 „	44×38	..	„ 20	12	0
„0" Sheetings	30×36	Ex. Bond.	10	8	0
"9" Dragons	30×36	Ex. Bond	10	8	0
"Elephant" Drills	29×40	..	„ 19	0	0
"Deek" Drills	26×40	..	„ 10	0	0

WEEKLY YARN MARKET.

English Yarns. There is very little change to report, Manchester prices being far out, actual business is insignificant.

Japanese Yarns. Import Houses have sold at further lower rates and are still offering. Business during the week is reported for about 500 packages.

Indian Yarns. Turnover is much restricted and demand does not show improvement as yet. During the week the bulk of inquiries has no doubt increased but the limits offered are far out, in some cases about ¼ to ½ anna per lb. less but if Cotton does not decline materially from the present level, there are all signs of buyers improving their limits to some extent and sellers meeting them somewhere. Stocks with the Mills are increasing but with the dealers locally as well as in consuming districts there are small stocks and once the confidence is restored and improvement in demand is experienced Mills will be able to clear stocks within a few days.

In case of 2s, 3s, 6s, 8s etc., the season being over off-take is getting reduced and prices as a rule are declining. 10½s and 12½s, 14½s and 16½s keep steady, and a small further decline promises good business in these counts in the near future. 20s has sufficiently declined and must now larrely sell, whereas higher Counts have no good chance owing to hardlong Japanese competition.

The outlook is not at all unhealthy and in our opinion, the buyers and sellers will now meet at a certain level and business in big lots seems likely.

LOCAL YARN MARKET.

Bombay February 13.

6 1/2s SECOND QUALITY			
Finlay	.. ..	12	0
Apollo	.. ..	11	4
Simplex	.. ..	11	0
Shapoori	.. ..	11	0
Currimbhoy	.. ..	11	0
6 1/2s. FIRST QUALITY	.. ..		
Edward Sassoon	.. .. ..		
Apollo	.. ..		
David	.. ..		
8 1/2 FIRST QUALITY.	.. ..		
Jacob (Seven stars)	.. ..	12	8
Edward Sassoon	.. .. ..	12	4
Apollo	.. ..	12	4
Bradbury	.. .. ..	12	4
10 1/2s.			
Shapoorji	.. .. ..	12	8
Apollo	.. ..		
Swadeshi	.. .. ..	14	0
Bradbury	.. .. ..	13	0
Asur Virji	.. .. ..	13	0
David (Flowarman)	.. .. ..	13	4
David (Cookatoo)	.. .. ..	13	0
Indo-China	.. .. ..	12	4
12 1/2s.			
Elphinstone	.. .. ..	13	8
Currimbhoy	.. .. ..	13	0
China	.. .. ..	13	0
Moon	.. .. ..	13	2
Apollo	.. .. ..	13	8
Dawn	.. .. ..	13	8
14 1/2.			
Kilachand	.. .. ..	13	8
Apollo	.. .. ..	..	
City	.. .. ..	15	0
Colaba Land	.. .. ..	14	12
Fazalbhai	.. .. ..	13	12
20's.			
Kilachand	.. .. ..	15	2
Edward Sassoon	.. .. ..	15	12
Elphinstone	.. .. ..	15	[illegible]
Phoenix	.. .. ..	15	4
Dawn	.. .. ..	15	4

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD. WEEKLY REPORT.

Bombay, February 15.

Description	Spot 12-2-25.	Prices. 5-2-25
Bengals F. G.	400	400
S-Punjab F. G.	400	400
Broach F. G.	..	..
Oomras Fine	467	467
C. P. No. 1.	482	..
C. P. No. 2.	475	..
Southerns G.	..	..

	Futures Settlement Rates.		
Hedge Contracts	12-2-25.	5-2-25	7 2-25
Bengals March	395	393	395
„ May.	396	..	..
Broach, April-May	459	458	459
Oomra F. March	457	451	460
Oomra F. G.	..	..	..
Southerns G. May/June.	..		479

Receipts for the week ending 12th February. 1925 and corresponding period last year.

	Bales. 1924-25.	Bales. 1923-24.
Bengals	22448	21444
Oomras	110471	121506
Dholleras	6290	6695
Broach	1821	20588
Southerns	1024	4451
Persians	39	96
Americans	1087	..
Egyptians	..	22
East Africans	21	151
Other sorts	..	72
Total	144101	175025

Exports for the week ending 12th February

1925	Bales.
United Kingdom	1476
Continent	68811
China	20846
Japan	107153
Coast Ports	426
Total	136785
Afloat in harbour—Europe	8857
China, & Japan Coast Ports.	63374
Total	72231

Receipts from 1st September 1924 to 12th February 1925 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21
1492242	1794778	1717549	1801056	1066282

Exports from 1st September 1924 to 12th February 1925 and corresponding period in last 4 years

	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21
United Kingdom.	15363	93097			
Continent	198862	475444	38947	288596	220904
China	61372	52687	108536	115815	87716
Japan	725807	657208	751968	789111	296040
Coast Ports	14857x	24479	15761	12506	6444
Total	1016261	1302915	1265791	1205828	681104

x Including 5705 bales for U. S. of America.

Total exports by rail from 1st September 1924 to 12th February 1925..7,907 Bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 12th February 1925 .. .. 5,23,012 Bales.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, February 13. per. lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1-2	0	13	6
Kilachand	No. 20 1-2	0	14	0
Currimbhai	No. 12 1-2	0	13	3
Elphinstone	No. 12 1-2	0	13	0
David	No. 10 1-2	0	13	3
Shapurji	No. 10 1-2	0	13	0
Trikamdas	No. 10 1-2	0	13	3
Sattara	No. 10 1-4	0	13	0
Shapurji	No. 6 1-2	0	11	0
Light House	No. 6 1-2	0	11	3
Japan	No. 40—1	1	8	9
„	No. 42—2	1	7	9
„	No. 20	1	1	0
„	No. 32	1	3	9

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 13.

Demand continues good and clearances are satisfactory. S. S. Japan arrived from Mauritius with 86,600 bags for January shipment. Three steamers have been booked for February/March shipment from Mauritius with 20,000 tons. A small lot for March shipment was done C19 T1 C I F. Reports from Java during the week were rather strong. Trust having sold Whites from 10.50 to 11 gilders. This had a strong effect on our market and a good business was done in White Javas June C17/3 to 17/6 and July/December C16/6 to 16/11 all Free Bombay Harbour terms. Since last two days the tone is quieter and buyers are more reserved. Karachi and Calcutta markets ruled quiet but steady with moderate business passing London and America were steadier with small fluctuations. Owing to lower prices consumption all over the world has increased nearly 40 per cent. We do not see for much change in near future. The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:

T. M. O. Rs. 18/8 20/4 F. B. Harbour stocks 6,000 bags.
T. M. O. Jan./March 20/4 F. B. Harbour.
T. M. O. June 17/4 F. B. Harbour.
T. M. O. July/Dec. 16/9 F. H. Harbour.
B. R. B. Rs. 18 19/2 F. B. Harbour Stocks 20,000 bags.
B. R. B. Feb./March 19/3 F. B. Harbour.
Mauritius Rs. 17/13 19/5 F. B. Harbour Stocks 300,000 bags.
Mauritius Feb./March 19/1 F. B. Harbour.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 13.

Ready prices this week were more or less steady around last week-end price-levels. There have been fluctuations within very narrow limits in spot prices with moderate purchase enquiries continuing. Daily clearance including local requirements averages 5000 bags as against 4900 bags during the last preceding week. The highest and the lowest rates this week were Rs. 18/8, Rs. 18/4 for Java Ready Sugar and Rs. 18 and Rs. 17/12 for Mauritius Crystal Sugar.

Our Forward Market throughout the week has seen irregular fluctuations in various positions. Java Forward prices for Jan-Feb-March Shipment were easier at the outset of the week under review again witnessed an alternate rise and drop, the close of the week recording easier feelings. New Crop Java Sugar prices ruled steadier with a declining tendency during the close of the week. Continental and B.R.B. Beet Sugar prices forward delivery also fluctuated by about 4d. per cwt. Mauritius Forward prices were easier in the beginning, advanced during the middle and gave way towards the close. The highest and the lowest rates during this week were Sh. 20/7 and Sh. 20/3 for Jan-Feb-March, Sh. 17/4 and Sh. 16/9 for June-July, Sh. 17/- and Sh. 16/6 for July-Aug-Sept. and Sh. 17 and Sh. 16/8 for Oct-Nov-Dec. Shipment for Java Sugar; Sh. 19/2 and Sh. 18/9 for Continental Beet Sugar Dec. Shipment; Sh. 19/4 and Sh. 19 for Dec. and Sh. 19/4 and Sh. 19/2 for Feb. March. Shipment for B.R.B. Beet Sugar and Sh. 19/8 and Sh. 18/10 for Mauritius Sugar Jan-Feb-March Shipment.

Total stocks inclusive of fresh arrivals of 7500 bags of Beet Sugar per S.S. "Trieste" and 36526 bags of Mauritius Sugar per S.S. "Japan" are estimated at 1,50,000 bags of Mauritius, 5000 bags of Java and 35000 bags of Beet Sugar.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 18/2 per cwt.
Shipment Jan-Feb-March Sh. 20/3 per cwt. F.B.H.
NEW CROP JAVA SUGAR:—
Shipment June-July Sh. 17/3 per cwt. F.B.H
Shipment July-Aug-Sept. Sh. 16/8 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct-Nov-Dec. Sh. 16/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
CONTINENT BEET SUGAR:—
Shipment Dec. Sh. 19 per cwt. F.B.H.
B.R.B. BEET SUGAR:—
Shipment Dec. Sh. 19/1 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Feb-March Sh. 19/2 per cwt. F.B.H.
MAURITIUS CRYSTAL SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 17/13 per cwt.
Shipment Jan-Feb-March Sh. 19 per cwt. F.B.H.

MILL STORES.

Bombay, Feb. 13.

No significant changes have been noticed with course of the week. Prices continued easy—the demand being limited. Cotton Healds and Steel Reeds are quiet. Bandings and Ropes are in demand as usual. Fillets and Leather Sundries are dull. Japanese Bobbins continued very quiet, only Ring Enamel Bobbins had better demand. Conical Pirns are steady at Rs. 7/8/0. Market in general is quiet.

The quotations are:—
Healds 15/4os Rs. 1/7/0
Reeds Rs. 0/2/10
Roller Cloth 16 oz Ken Rs. 8/12/0
Roller Cloth 18 oz Ken Rs. 9/12/0
Scroll Bandings Rs. 1/6/6
Tubular Bandings Rs. 2/2/6
Ropes Rs. 1/15/6
Card cans steel Rs. 3/4/0
Sizing flannel-twill 62 Rs. 4/4/0
Slubbing tubes Rs. 22/8/0
Roving tubes Rs. 21/8/0
Pirns Conical 5" Rs. 7/8/0
Ring Rabbeth 5" Enamel Rs. 7/8/0
Dobby Harness Rs. 20/8/0
Card cans Fibre Rs. 4/0/0

(Continued from column 6.)

than in 1923, but was considerably greater than during the years 1919 to 1922 inclusive.

SHARES.

There were three working days in the Stock Exchange during the week under report. The prices of cotton mill shares have been steady, with improvements in some cases such as that of Fazalbhoy Share which registered an advance of about Rs. 30. The following are the fluctuations in some of the principal cotton mill shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs 1170—1167/8; Century Rs. 547/8-550; Central India Rs. 537/8-545; Crescent Rs. 250; Kohinoor Rs. 1280; New Great Rs. 435-440, Pearls Rs. 595-597/8; Simplex Rs. 226/4-235 and Swadeshi Rs. 645-650.

In the miscellaneous section prices are in several instances firmer, notably in the case of Andhra Valley, Bombay Burma and Bombay Tramways. Tata Hydro have also improved. Cement shares are steady and railway shares remain unaltered. Central Provinces quoted at Rs. 103/8 Guiarat Rs. 75, Sind Light Railway Rs. 150 and Tapti Valley at Rs. 622/8.

Bank shares are firmer, Imperial Bank shares being quoted at Rs. 1405 with contributories at Rs. 355, Bank of India shares are quoted at Rs. 79-8-0 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 24-8.

TRADE AND FINANCE

WEEKLY REVIEW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 13.

MONEY.

The monetary position during the week has been generally unchanged with the usual seasonal stringency conditions characterising. The rate for money at call is now quoted at 6½ per cent., with more borrowers than lenders, and the rats for fixed deposits for three and six months are at about 6 per cent. As anticipated, there has been a marked reduction, to the extent of about Rs. 3 crores, in the cash balance of the Imperial Bank.

The current statement of affairs of the Imperial Bank of India shows a decrease of Rs. 306.36 lacs in the cash balance which now stands at Rs. 1526.08.00, the percentage being 16.68 as compared with 21.89 of last week. The trade demand has improved as evidenced by the figures for loans and inland bills, while cash credits decreased, the two former showing increases of Rs. 57.07 lacs and Rs. 199.71 lacs and the latter a decrease of Rs. 48.88 lacs. Government Deposits and Other Deposits show a decrease of Rs 137 59 lacs and Rs. 132-35 lacs. The Bank rate is unchanged at 7 per cent.

Responding to the influence of hardening money rates the gilt-edged market was somewhat easier during the period under report, the 3½ per cent. Paper being quoted down to Rs. 60/10 5 per cent. Loans 1933 and 1945-55, are quoted at Rs. 96-12-0 and Rs. 97-13-0. 5 per cent. Loans, 1925 and 1928 were placed at Rs. 102 8-0 and Rs. 103-7-3. 6 per cent. Bonds, 1926 and 1927, changed hands at Rs. 100-5.0 and Rs. 100-11-0. 1930 at 101-11-0, and 1932 at Rs. 102-15-0. The 6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan is quoted at Rs. 106-8-0.

EXCHANGE.

The week in the exchange market has been uneventful and the rate for ready T. T. has kept steady round 1/5 31/32, with fractional fluctuations of 1/32d. either way. The chief steadying influence on the market is the firm monetary position, and while export bills have been showing in fair volume both for near and forward the demand against bullion imports has not been heavy. The forward market is steady, the rate for March being quoted at 1/5, 29/32 and for April at 1/5 2/32.

The dollars quotation showed a further tendency to easier levels over the week-end, but subsequently recovered to 4.8 1/8 and closed at Dollars 4.77 7/8. French francs were also weaker and closed at 89.25, Belgian francs at 83.70 and the Italian lira at 115. The feature of the week has been provided by the notable rise in the value of the Yen which has improved from 1/7 5/16 to 1/7 13/16. This is apparently due to heavy speculation in the Shanghai and New York markets, from which there have been large remittances to Japan occasioned by the recent cheap rate of the yen.

At this week's bidding for Council Bills there were allotments of Rs. 25 lacs at sh. 1/6d. against applications for the same amount and at the same rate. Rs. 1 crore Council bills will be offered for sale next week by the Secretary of State.

GOLD.

The gold market has seen a development of weaker conditions resulting from heavy arrivals and the effect of large visible supplies. Bulls are unloading their heavy commitments over the February settlement. Although the off-take is brisk at an average of 50,000 tolas a day the total visible supplies are more than enough to counterbalance the demand. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 87sh. 4d. and 86sh. 8d. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 22-3-6 and Rs. 21-13-6 for ready, Rs. 22-1-0 and Rs. 21-13-6 for 1st settlement and Rs. 22-1-0 and Rs. 21-14-6 for 2nd settlement. The rate for sovereigns has declined from Rs. 13/14/6 to Rs. 13/13/0 for ready and forward. Stocks are estimated at about 6 lacs tolas, excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £245,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment, the total visible supply from London to India is about £850,000. The local import of gold during the week amounted to Rs. 10,543 836 in bar and coin. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £365,000.

Estimates respecting the total of imports of gold in to the United States for 1924 show a considerable increase over the total of the previous year, the figures for the past year amounting to 16,614,000 ounces as against 15 514 000 ounces for 1923. The preliminary estimate of production of gold in the United States, moreover, also shows an increase, the figures for 1924 being 2,511,243 ounces having a value of Dollars 51 912,000 and exceeding the figure of 1923 by Dollars 178,000. The output is the largest since the year 1919.

SILVER.

In the silver market there have been irregular movements during the week with a general tendency to easier levels. With stocks in China already extremely heavy, and still accumulating, it is questionable whether India which is at present the principal buyer in the world's silver market can continue for much longer to absorb the bulk of the world's production of the metal. In the London market the highest and lowest rates during the week were 32-4d. and 32-2d. for ready and 32/2d. and 32d. for forward. The Shanghai tael is cheaper, standing at 3sh. 1 7/8d. against 3sh-2d. of the previous week. In our market where the rates for the near position are steadier due to speculative activity, the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 74/4 and Rs. 73/1 for ready, Rs. 74 and Rs. 73/1 for 1st settlement and Rs. 73/9 and Rs. 73 for 2nd settlement. The off-take averages about 300 bars a day and the stock is estimated at about 2000 bars excluding the arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £625 600. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £927,500. The total import of silver during the week amounted to 692 bars and Rs. 667-8 0 in coin. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £30,000.

In the preliminary estimate of the production of silver prepared by the Bureau of the United States Mint, the output of the metal during 1924 is given at 64 792,216 ounces having a value of Dollars 42,540,369 at the average New York price of 67.2 cents per ounce. The total production was 8,542,954 ounces less

(Continued in column 5.)

MALARIA IN BOMBAY.

HOW TO CHECK IT.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

The following report is submitted by the Municipal Health Officer on the causes of the recent increase in fevers, and making suggestions for controlling the same:

"Medical opinion in Bombay based in the case of certain private medical practitioners, of the Municipal Dispensaries and of other institutions for the sick, on the detection of the specific parasite in the blood, is unanimous in regarding the bulk of the febrile infections which have, in the months of September and October, prevailed so widely as due to Malaria. Some cases of Dengue and of Influenza have occurred. Cases of fever lasting seven or eight days and not conforming with typical attacks either of Malaria, Influenza, or Dengue have been reported. This type of fever unlike Malaria resists quinine unlike Influenza it is not infectious, and unlike Dengue, it is not accompanied by excessive pain, the appearance of a rash or remission in the fever early in the attack. There is, however, ample evidence for the conclusion that it is Malaria alone and not these other febric complaints of known or doubtful origin which has been the principal cause of the recent loss of so many days' work through sickness in all ranks of Society in Bombay.

CAUSE OF THE EPIDEMIC

(2) The rainfall has been some 20" below the average and the monsoon months have been marked by the frequent recurrence of short dry spells. Continuous heavy rain probably diminishes the activities of the adult mosquito and makes access to water difficult for females attempting to lay their eggs. Breeding is thus checked and in heavy rains larvae are probably washed in large numbers into the Municipal drains. In dry spells on the other hand, the female adults can more freely without danger of destruction and small pools of water containing larvae are not flushed out. Dr. Bentley in his report describes breaks in the rains as favourable to infected anopheles.

The comparatively low rainfall and its intermittent nature may therefore be held to account, in part for a prevalence of malaria which has been so much in excess of the usual monsoon increase. For the rest the excessive incidence which has been experienced at the same time throughout the Presidency and beyond, under varying monsoon conditions suggests an exaltation in the virulence of the parasite common to all districts on this side of India.

RECLAMATION OF BACK BAY.

(3) It has been suggested that the reclamation works at the Colaba end of Back Bay may have contributed to the causation of the present epidemic of Malaria. Had they done so the troops in Colaba would have been the first to show the increase in the incidence of malaria that has occurred in the rest of the Island.

In the ten months, January to October 1924 the number of cases of malaria admitted to the Military Hospital in Colaba has in fact not exceeded the number admitted in the same period in 1923 when the incidence of malaria on the troops was exceptionally low. Further the monsoon months have brought in this area no increase in the number of mosquitoes as ascertained by monthly house to house inquiries and by periodical test catches of adult mosquitoes in the barracks and elsewhere. These remarkably satisfactory results exclude the reclamation operations from the possible causes of the epidemic. The Special Sanitary Committee appointed by Government to watch the reclamation area have secured for the charge of anti-malarial operations on the works under the Development Directorate an exceptionally zealous and competent Officer in the person of Capt. Chalam. The Military have rendered valuable assistance in their own area and one the greatest factors in the success attained has been the willing advice and assistance given by the Engineers of the Directorate. Under such conditions and with troops under discipline, factors have been present which can be relied on to make anti-malarial operations effective. Were the same appreciation of the situation and the same assistance to be obtained from other Engineers in the City, they could with little added expense to their employers make a notable contribution to the abolition of malaria.

MEASURES OF CONTROL.

(4) Under Dr. K. B. Shroff, the Second Senior Assistant to the Health Officer (Malaria), notable advances in checking the breeding of mosquitoes have been made in the last twelve years.

Of 3,000 wells, South of the Grant Road some 90 per cent. have been covered in, either completely, or with a roof in which a trap door of mosquito proof wire gauze has been left. These trap doors do not remain mosquito proof and require constant attention but even so the menace from the wells in the City has been materially decreased. At the instance of the Malaria Department an extensive scheme is in operation for the closing of storm water gullies at the end of the monsoon and in this way the extensive breeding ground afforded by water standing in these gullies has been to a large extent abolished. All new cisterns are now constructed under the supervision of the Hydraulic Engineer, with mosquito proof manhole and valve box covers. Every year defective covers are replaced by covers of the standard type by the Malaria Department, the number so replaced in 1923 having amounted to 2,381. Steady but slow progress is being made with the filling in of the larger breeding grounds. Work on the storm water reservoir on Clerk Road is practically complete. The Mint Tank has been filled in and work on the Naigaum Tank is proceeding, if only slowly. Extensive and costly works urgently required, but so far untouched, remain to be done. The foul open storm water sewer running from Bellasis Road to Clerk Road breeds millions of mosquitoes which swarm in Byculla. With the substitution of electric for steam power in the Mills, the Mill tanks will shortly become a serious menace, which cannot be dealt with except by the costly process of filling in. Nevertheless the position now is incomparably better than it was when the Malaria Department was first established and the officer who follows Dr. Shroff will find the greater part of the foundations of success already securely laid.

CAUSES OF THE PERSISTENCE OF MALARIA

(5) During the rains some breeding of mosquitoes in temporary pools of rain water is probably unfavourable. Such breeding would, however, be negligible and controllable if during the dry weather all permanent breeding grounds were destroyed. The whole staff recommended by Dr. Bentley and necessary for this purpose has never been appointed. In 1920, it was reduced almost to vanishing point and not restored to its original strength till 1923. Even then, the coolies employed were only 78 in number, Dr. Bentley having recommended 150 for the destruction of malaria carrying mosquitoes alone. In this connection it is, however, to be borne in mind that whatever the number of the staff might be, adequate control over breeding grounds under the existing law, would be difficult to establish.

INADEQUACY OF THE EXISTING LAW.

(6) At present a citizen who allows mosquitoes to breed in profusion on his premises to the danger of himself, his own family and his neighbours is guilty of no offence. On the contrary, he complains to and about the Malaria Department and expects their staff to examine his house. He should be heavily fined. If old tins and bottles full of rain water and mosquito larvae are found in his compound, the Act requires a Notice to be served calling upon him to remove the tins. If he does so, the incident is closed. If his servants again throw out old tins and bottles that breed, he complains again, is guilty of no offence and the process is thus repeated indefinitely, with open cisterns, open wells and many other avoidable sources of danger. The Special Malaria Officer accordingly applied in 1922 to have the creation or sufferance of potential breeding grounds on premises made a statutory offence punishable without notice, as is the driving of a motor car without lights at night. This is probably the proper and only solution, but the amendment of the Act awaiting sanction by the Corporation is less drastic, an offence being under the proposed amendment only punishable without notice if repeated within six months after the service of a notice on its first commission.

INADEQUACY OF FINES INFLICTED.

(7) Under the existing law as may also happen when it is amended, negligible fines instead of maximum penalties are inflicted by the Courts. A warning without any penalty is, for example, often regarded as sufficient for failure to cover with wire gauze the opening of the overflow pipes through which mosquitoes enter cisterns rendered otherwise mosquito proof. A Malaria Inspector who left the warning pipes unprotected would be as unfit for his post as a plumber who passed as water tight, a cistern with a hole in the bottom of the same size. The offence is, however, judged by the smallness of the opening and not as it should be by the danger it causes to the public and the extent of the breeding area to which in a large cistern, it gives access.

APATHY AND LACK OF CO-OPERATION.

Public bodies with budgets from the highest to the lowest regard lack of funds as an unanswerable excuse for deferring indefinitely works necessary to prevent the access of mosquitoes to water. Building operations, especially in ferro-concrete work where water is used to secure the setting of the concrete offer endless opportunities for the breeding of mosquitoes. They are being carried out on an extensive scale in the Island by public authorities and others who take but scanty notice of the preventive measures called for. When new chawls for the poorer classes are complete, and the danger of building operations is over, the covers of cisterns are still left open, and no adequate control is provided for keeping them closed. Whilst all persons, in all ranks of society, are ready to complain, it is seldom that one can be found who appreciates or is even aware of the urgent obligation on every citizen to play an active part in the prevention of mosquito breeding on the premises under his control whether it be as a builder, an engineer, the owner of extensive properties or the occupant of a one room tenement. A similar lack of appreciation of the true situation is shown by the trivial penalties inflicted in the Courts for failure to execute anti-mosquito works.

WELLS.

(8) The wells in the South of the City—some 3,000 in number—were described by Dr. Bentley as the most dangerous and most fertile source of malaria in the City. This description still applies, because Dr. Bentley's hope that they could be rendered mosquito-proof by hinged trap doors of wire gauze in a wooden frame kept locked, has not been fulfilled. Trap doors are left open by accident or negligence most of the day and night and of necessity for most of the morning when all the tenants in a four storey building are drawing water in buckets let down by ropes on pulleys from the upper floors. The frames of the trap doors that are closed, wrapping, cease to fit, the wire gauze rots into holes and thus every well with a trap door,—and there are many hundreds—can hardly fail sooner or later to breed.

INADEQUATE WATER SUPPLY.

(9) The inadequate and intermittent water supply of the City has been a serious obstacle to anti-mosquito measures. The complete closing of wells, so that they can no longer be drawn on, has been opposed on the grounds that without them there is not sufficient water for daily use. This contention is unfortunately true in the sense that a barely sufficient supply cannot, in many districts, be obtained except at great inconvenience and by the expenditure of much labour in the carrying of water to be stored for use during non-supply hours. Shortage of water and its stoppage during the greater part of the day is also constantly leading to the supply cisterns running dry. The cover of the manhole is then opened by persons who wish to satisfy themselves by inspection that the cistern is in fact empty and as often as not, the cover is not replaced, with the result that mosquitoes enter and breed.

DRAINAGE.

(10) The North of the Island is at present undrained, and for the drainage of the buildings that are being erected, no effective provision is possible. Soakage pits and land for the absorption of sullage water are insufficient with the result that in numbers of instances sewage overflows and lies in pools which breed Culex mosquitoes. In many districts the capacity of the sewers is insufficient and sewage in the morning hours of maximum pressure backs up and flows out from the manhole holes even in the dry weather. Pools are thus created which breed mosquitoes, chiefly of the Culex variety. Anopheline breed by preference in clean water, but it is not safe to assume that these carriers of malaria, will never in any circumstances breed in dilute sewage. With the persistence of wells and the absence of a modern and adequate drainage system, two fundamental conditions are wanting for the attainment of completely successful results such as have been attained in other Cities.

A water-supply adequate for all purposes will, however, shortly be provided. Tampering with cisterns will then cease and it will be for the Corporation to support drastic measures for the punishment of offenders and for the complete closing of all wells not absolutely necessary for religious purposes.

Before the drainage system of the City has been completed, an essential measure in the abolition of malaria, some years at least must unfortunately elapse.

UNITY OF CONTROL AND CO-OPERATION.

Anti-mosquito measures have been hitherto and are at present carried out by a number of different authorities in their respective areas in the Island without co-ordination and with inevitable overlapping and waste of effort. Among others may be mentioned the Port Trust, Authority, the Military Authorities and the Railway Companies. Large number of buildings complete or under construction and large areas where mosquitoes may breed are controlled by the Improvement Trust and the Development Directorate whilst the foreshore where mosquito larvae develop in the pools of salt water is for administrative purposes under the Collector of Bombay. Dr. Bentley in his report accordingly insisted on the importance of the appointment of one officer endowed with adequate powers for effective action in every part of the City. The Municipality and the authorities concerned have, however, not seen their way to adopt Dr. Bentley's suggestion which has on more than one occasion been considered. Failing the appointment of a single officer for the whole area, co-operation and co-ordination with good results might be obtained by the establishment of a Central Anti-malarial Committee containing members nominated to represent some of the authorities named above. The desirability of the appointment of such a Committee is suggested by the success which has attended the appointment of a Committee to recommend and watch anti-malarial measures in connection with the reclamation of Back Bay. This Committee without statutory powers has been eminently successful in co-ordinating anti-malarial measures in Colaba carried out by their separate bodies namely the Development Directorate, the Military Authorities and the Municipality. The constitution and scope of the proposed Central Advisory Authority for the co-ordination of anti-malarial measures would presumably be determined by Government and the Municipality acting in consultation with one another. I recommend that proposals on these lines for the formation of such a Committee be forwarded to Government."

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG PARSIS.

A representation has been forwarded by Mr. Jhabvala to the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat in connection with unemployment in Bombay among Parsis in the course of which he has stated that as the Parsi community has the spirit of unity in them and as the community as a whole can look after its own unemployed it is necessary and desirable that the Trustees of the Punchayat as the heads of the community should interest themselves in the question of relief of unemployment among the poorer section of the Parsi community. Mr. Jhabvala has among other conclusions also addressed one in which he states that several educated Parsi lads are out of employment now and they should be provided with small capitals to start on independent business careers. He does not hold out the plea of charitable aid to these men but urges the necessity of organising some productive source of help to those who are now thrown out of their jobs.

APPOINTED BY

THE INDIAN NATION.

THE FIRST NATIONAL CONCERN.

RESOLUTION FORMING

The All-India Khadi Board

—BY—

The 38th Session of the Indian National Congress held at Coconada 1923—1924.

—:o:—

MEMBERS:—

Seth Jamnalalji Bajaj (Chairman.)
Sjt. Valabhbhai Patel.
,, Maganlal Khusalchand Gandhi.
,, Revashanker Jagjivan Jhaveri.
,, Velji Lakhamshi Nappu.
,, N. H. Belgaumwala.
Moulana Shaukatali Saheb.
Sjt. Shankarlal G. Banker (Secretary).

—:o:—

POWER:—

"With full power to organise and carry on Khadi work throughout India under the general supervision of the All-India Congress Committee and to raise funds (including loans) therefore in addition to the allotments that may be made from the General fund.

Resolution Adopted by

All-India Khadi Board

TO CONVERT

KHADI BHANDAR OF BOMBAY

AS ALL-INDIA SALES DEPOT

TO REGULATE THE DISTRIBUTION OF

KHADI.

Resolution No. VI passed by the All-India Khadi Board at the 6th Meeting dated the 1st and 2nd August 1924:—

"This Board authorises the President and the Secretary to convert the Khadi Bhandar of Bombay at present owned by Sjt. V. V. Jerajani into one belonging to the Board on the following conditions:—

Sjt. V. V. Jerajani to give his whole time and attention to the Bhandar free of charge for a term of four years commencing from 2nd August 1924.

The Board shall invest two lacs of rupees in the Bhandar in respect of ordinary purchases without interest for the said period.

All-India Khadi Board

Has Converted

KHADI BHANDAR

of

BOMBAY

TO AN

All-India Khadi Concern

AND

SALES DEPOT.

KHADI BHANDAR,

(SALES DEPOT)

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

ALL-INDIA KHADI BOARD,

Princess Street, : : : : : : : : : : : BOMBAY.

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USED daily, a little Zenobia Brillantine will give your hair a smooth, glossy appearance and enable you to keep it in perfect order the whole day. It stimulates your hair by feeding the scalp and preventing dandruff. Obtainable in a variety of agreeable perfumes, you will find it delightfully smooth and not too greasy.

Obtainable in the following principal perfumes: Lilys of the Valley, Night Scented Stock, Sweet Pea Blossom, Jasmin, Indian Bouquet, etc.

ZENOBIA

BRILLANTINE CONCRETE

Manufactured by ZENOBIA LIMITED, Loughborough, Leicestershire, England.

For your HEALTH'S sake—purify your BLOOD

Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to troublesome complaints arising from impurities of the blood. The most reliable remedy is WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, which quickly cleanses the blood of all impure waste matter and builds up health & energy.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over three-quarters of a century, and the highest medical authorities have pronounced it *the most wonderful purifier of the human blood.* The Perfect and most valuable remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION, &c.

Thomas Wilkinson

Beware of imitations. See outside Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.

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DIABETES

WORLD RENOWNED,
RADICAL AND SURE CURE.
Letter No. of the firm 28044

I have great pleasure in recommending Messrs. K. P. Ray and J. P. Ray Brothers' treatment for Diabetes.

My mother was suffering much from this disease but after their treatment she is perfectly cured.

They may make use of this certificate to make the public know through the newspapers.

6-8-17

(Miss.) A. SOLOMON,
Patna.

Address:— K. P. Ray and J. P. Ray Bros.
Dept. No. 5, Benares City.

NOTE.—Testimonials are sent free. Full amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected.

(11)

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
No. 1 for Bladder Catarrh No. 2 for Blood & Skin Diseases. No. 3 for Chronic Weaknesses.
SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS. PRICE IN ENGLAND 3s.
DR LECLERC Med Co., Haverstock Rd., N W.3, London.
SEE TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION' IS ON BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO GENUINE PACKETS.

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AN IDEAL HINDI WEEKLY
EDITED BY
Prof. DHARMENDRA NATH SHASTRI, TARKSHIROMANI M.A., M.O.L., M.R.A.S.
Write For a Specimen Copy TO-DAY
"PRABHAT" BAREILLY, U. P.

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HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
CHAIRMAN—L. LAJPAT RAI
The most up-to-date and popular Life Office in India.
HAS ACHIEVED RECORD SUCCESS
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YOU GAIN ALL-ROUND.
No Vexatious Restrictions.
Liberal and Sympathetic Treatment.
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MESSRS S. A. MALVI & Co.,
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WE HAVE
THIS WEEK PRODUCED
Further Selected Shirts
Rs. 1 4 0 each
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As. 10 each
SLEEPING SUITS
Rs. 3 0 0 suit
THE
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CO-OP. STORES, CO., LTD.
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TWILL SHIRTS Rs. 1-4-0 each.	CHILDREN'S SHIRTS from As. 8 each.
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HANDKERCHIEFS Rs. 3-9-0 a dozen.	COTTON STOCKINGS As. 12 a pair.

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FOR INDIAN-MADE GOODS
Times Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

During the London-Edinburgh trial of 1923, the
RALEIGH
COMBINATION
climbed the famous Kirkstone Pass in a manner described by the press as the "star turn" of the trial, where many nominally-higher-powered machines failed. For utility, economy and reliability get a Raleigh Combination with Dunlop tyres, Sturmey-Archer countershaft gear, kick-starter and hand-controlled clutch—a car's comfort and power without a car's expense.
WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
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GENUINE
MYERS PUMPS
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THE SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA
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Branches:
CALCUTTA & KARACHI.
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BEWARE
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OLD, RUSTY, UNRELIABLE STOCK OFFERED AT CHEAP PRICES from UNAUTHORIZED SOURCES.
Write to:—
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THE LIMAYE BROS., LTD.,
8, Hamam Street, Fort,
BOMBAY. P. B. No. 684.

DELHI MANOEUVRES UNNECESSARY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Who could say with certainty, why those elaborate and expensive manoeuvres were ultimately held at Delhi, despite the heavy loss and damage sustained by the people through the unprecedented floods of the last few months?

(1) Were the manoeuvres arranged for the entertainment of Prince Arthur of Connaught?

(2) Or were they held for the enlightenment of the notable Afghan visitors at Delhi?

(3) Or were they timed for the edification of the Indian members of the Assembly?

(4) Or were they held to impress the globe trotters that had gathered at Delhi?

In any case, Sir, it passes one's comprehension, how a Governor-General, that inspects such warlike and wartime manoeuvres, gets so panicky over the situation in Bengal, and upholds such an Ordinance as has been condemned even by the most Liberal friends of the Government? The Delhi manoeuvres have no doubt shown the military strength of the Government of India. But has not Lord Reading's present role betrayed the moral weakness of the said Government?—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

TERMINAL TAX.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the letter of this Chamber to the Municipal Secretary with regard to the Terminal Tax which has been published in to-day's papers, I am to point out that the rate of tax on sugar suggested by the Committee of this Chamber is "6 pies *per cwt.*" and *not* per Bengal Maund as stated in the letter through a clerical mistake.—Yours, etc.,

K. M. DESAI,
for Secretary.

Canada Building, 3,
Home Street, Fort,
Bombay, Feb. 10

BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD.

APPEAL AGAINST ORDER OF RETURNING OFFICER.

(From our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Feb. 12.

Mr. S. S. Naik, a candidate from South Salsette Taluka Constituency, recently appealed to the Collector, Bombay Suburban District against the order of the Returning Officer, rejecting his nomination paper as a candidate.

The following were the grounds of appeal:—

(1) The Returning Officer was wrong in his interpretation of Rule No. 5 (1) of the Bombay Local Board Election Rules, 1924.

(2) The Returning Officer was wrong in his interpretation of Rule No. 5 (3) of the said rule, and reduce the meaning of rule No. 5 (1) from that interpretation.

(3) The order of the Returning Officer is against the spirit of the Bombay District Local Boards Act VI of 1923.

(4) The order of the Returning Officer is against justice, equity and good conscience.

The appeal concluded with the prayer that appellant's nomination paper be accepted and that his name entered in the official list of candidates.

COLLECTOR'S ORDER.

The following is the order of the Collector:—

These are two appeals under Rule 8 of the Bombay Local Boards Election Rules 192 against the two orders of the Returning Officer South Salsette dated 15-1-25 rejecting the nomination papers of Mr. S. S. Naik as a candidate to (1) for the District Local Board Bombay Suburban District (2) for the Taluka Local Board South Salsette on the ground that this candidate did not deliver his nomination papers *personally* under rule 5.

The wording of the rule is a little ambiguous: at least it is possible to contend that *deliver* should be read as "deliver personally." Mr. Wandrekar for Mr. Naik has referred to Rule 2 of the Bombay Legislative Council Electoral Regulation which allows delivery by post and to Bandra Municipal Election Rules which do not require the candidate's presence. Rule 5 (3) requires the proposer's and seconder's presence for a specific purpose while there is no purpose for which the candidate's presence in person must be insisted on. Therefore it seems to me that the other equally possible construction of 'deliver' i.e. cause to reach is the one intended by the legislature and I accordingly reverse the Returning Officer's decisions on this particular point and order that Mr. Naik's nomination for both elections should be accepted unless he is held by the Returning Officer to be disqualified on any other ground.

(Sd.) E. W. PERRY,
Collector, Bombay Suburban District.

PUBLIC REPRESENTATION TO RY. AUTHORITIES.

ALTERNATIVE SEASON TICKETS WANTED

(From our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Feb. 12.

A public representation has been made to the authorities of both the railways complaining that it is a matter of keen disappointment to find that the alternative season tickets from Churchgate Station to Bandra (and stations north) and Victoria Terminus by the Harbour branch are not yet available and further that one is at a loss to understand why such tickets are not available when alternative season tickets could be had to Churchgate Station and Victoria Terminus *via* Dadar and *vice versa*.

Moreover it seems very unfortunate that while the G. I. P. Railway has been able to carry out its work of electrification on a gigantic scale right from Victoria Terminus to a point near the Mahim Railway Crossing, the B. B. and C. I. are nowhere in this respect even within such a short distance as between Mahim and Bandra.

ALL-INDIA SHIA CONFERENCE.

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the Conference was held on the 11th inst. in the Imamwada of Shastri under the presidentship of Mr. A. A. Malvi. After the minutes of the last meeting were adopted, Mr. Ispahani was declared elected as Chairman of the Reception Committee and Seth Vazirali Bhai was appointed General Secretary of the Reception Committee. Consideration was given to the letter of the Secretary of the All-India Shia Orphan, Lucknow, re: making arrangements for 25 orphans and their teachers who are likely to attend the Conference and show their industrial and other work, if desired by the Reception Committee and the letter was referred to the Office-bearers for disposal.

STILL THE BEST
AND THE CHEAPEST
STOMACH & LIVER TONIC
Mother Seigel's Syrup is still the best remedy for stomach and liver disorders, because no other medicine acts so beneficially upon these important organs, or banishes digestive troubles so quickly and completely. Mother Seigel's Syrup, the ideal remedy for acidity, indigestion, pains after eating, flatulence, heartburn, headaches, biliousness and constipation, is still the people's favourite, after fifty years' testing.
MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

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UNTOUCHED BY HAND
Mellin's Food prepared as directed possesses all the properties of breast milk. It is the perfect nourishment for infants from birth
Mellin's Lacto is for use where good cow's milk cannot be obtained. Made from Mellin's Food and cow's milk, simply add water and it is ready for use
Mellin's Food Biscuits being highly nutritious and easily digestible are indispensable during weaning, and are invaluable for invalids and all with weak digestions.
Samples from:
Messrs. Wilson Latham & Co., Ltd. Bombay.
Mellin's Lacto
Mellin's Food Biscuits

UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF NEARLY 100 YEARS
DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED
GUTTÆVITÆ
or, LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous Exhaustion. This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Price 12s., or four times the quantity, 33s a Bottle. Leading Chemists, or Dr. De Roo's Medicine Co., Kentish Town, London, N.W.
DR. DE ROOS' Compound RENAL PILLS for Kidney Diseases. Price 3s.
DR. DE ROOS' Celebrated FEMALE PILLS. Eight in a box. Price 3s.
Purchasers are requested to see that packages of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bear the stamp label, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.
DR. DE ROOS' Vegetable Life Pills. 3s. DR. DE ROOS' Pills for Kidney Pain. 3s. DR. DE ROOS' Effervescent Powder. 3s.

Should you Require
THE BEST, THE LATEST, THE MOST UP-TO-DATE AND THE MOST COMFORTABLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES IN VARIOUS STYLES AND PATTERNS, IT WILL BENEFIT YOU TO CONSULT
BALIWALLA & HOMI
THE LEADING OPTICIANS OF BOMBAY
HORNBY ROAD (Opp. Whiteaways) AND 219, KALBADEVI ROAD
SUN AND GLARE GLASSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

LARGEST VARIETY OF SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.
AWARDED SEVERAL GOLD MEDALS.

"OMEGA"
The watch of matchless merit is appreciated in both HEMISPHERES.
See our New REDUCED PRICE LIST
Discount 15 %
SOLE AGENTS:—
ABRECHT & Co.,
Opp: Whiteaway's, 289 Hornby Road, Bombay.

A RELIABLE REMEDY for CONSUMPTION AND ALL WASTING DISEASES.

BYLA'S EMULSION of CODLIVER OIL and LECITHINED

A pre-eminently strengthening and restorative tonic combining in reduced volume and agreeable form the properties of Cod Liver Oil and Licithin. An excellent preparation giving astonishing results in the Organic Wasting Diseases such as: PULMONARY PHTHISIS, every form of TUBERCULOSIS SCROFULA, COUGHS, OLD STANDING COLDS, ACUTE AND CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, RICKETS, ANÆMIA, CHLOROSIS, NERVOUS DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, SORE THROATS, NEURASTHENIA, and in general all constitutional diseases affecting the nutrition.
"In pre-war period, this preparation possessed unique reputation in the Medical Profession as the only remedy that could be recommended with safety to those suffering from *Chest* and *Lung* complaints. We were most reluctantly compelled to suspend this owing to disturbed conditions on the Continent arising out of War.

WHY SUFFER MALARIA?
TRY A BOTTLE OF **Dr. ADAM'S AGUE SPECIFIC**

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Britain's Best CHOCOLATE

Family (Plain) Milk — Dessert Nut-Milk
Tropical Assorted — Creamy-Milk
Etc., Etc.

From All Confectioners.

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"ROBSON"

SEMI-DIESEL HIGH COMPRESSION

CRUDE OIL ENGINES

AND

COLD STARTING ENGINES

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SOLE AGENTS

VITHAL PURSHOTUM & SON

Apollo Street, Fort, ... BOMBAY.

BEST THAT YOU CAN SELECT AS PRESENT

ASK FOR ORIGINAL GENUINE
Star Brand Mango Pulp.
The only delicious Indian fruit pulp of great food value and
HIGHEST PURITY
REFUSE ALL IMITATIONS. SOLD EVERYWHERE WHOLESALE.

PATELL LIMITED
151, CHOCKLA STREET, BOMBAY, 3

CULTIVATE SPIRIT OF SERVICE.

MR. A. MOORE'S ADVICE TO JOURNALISTS.

Mr. Arthur Moore addressed a well-attended meeting of the Indian Journalists' Association Calcutta, with K. K. Mitter in the chair.

Speaking on the subject of "Journalism and Public Opinion," Mr. Moore gave some sound advice to the young journalist who, he said, has a lot to learn. Many a youngman in starting a journalist's career has no very clear idea of what is the function of newspaper. He considers that the paper should print all the writes, place it in a prominent position and pay him a large salary.

A newspaper, said Mr. Moore did not exist as a publicity organ for aspiring people to see their names in its pages, but there were certain responsibilities on the Editorial side of a newspaper whose main function was the provision of news and the formation of public opinion. Prior to the war many of the great newspapers were definitely associated with certain political Parties or, at any rate, featured political news for one Party or another. All the great English newspapers were of this character; also a good many in other European countries and in America. But a great change had come over these newspapers. The old time opinions were tremendously partisan. The expressions on their own views and their opinion on the views of their opponents were in strong and vigorous language. To-day there was a distinct change more especially since the war, the newspapers now not being nearly so dominated by Party politics as formerly.

The longer one was associated with journalism the more one realised the closeness of the connection between newspapers and their public. It had been an oft repeated question—"Do the newspapers need the public or the public need the newspapers?"

TOLERANCE

Newspapers have a wonderful power of crystallising matter in a man's mind. It was therefore, very important for the journalist in the beginning of his career to realise his responsibilities. He must above all things be tolerant and have respect for other peoples' views on any question.

Newspapers no longer continue to fill columns with their ethical principles, even although they have not abandoned these principles. Newspapers are less dogmatic and are more tolerant nowadays. They have shorter leading articles, more short notes on a variety of subjects as well as the news of the day. These short notes are invaluable to the busy business man considering the pace at which the world lives now. By means of these short notes a man is able to read more, think more and form more opinions. The usefulness of daily comments in a newspaper in building up its public opinion is shewn by the loyalty of the public in sticking to their own particular newspaper and swearing by it.

A journalist must cultivate a spirit of service. If he does so, he will find each day an increasing pleasure in his career and a knowledge that his service is of considerable value.

ENHANCED RENT OF DEVELOPMENT CHAWLS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I thank you very much for kindly publishing my last letter in last Saturday's issue of the "Chronicle" dated the 7th instant, in which I had made very useful suggestions about the reduction in rent from April 1925, being the first month of the official year, I am glad to state that my suggestions will have the desired effect, if Mr. R. D. Bell, Secretary to Government, Development Department, will move in the matter in right earnest and approach the Director of the Development Department to do the needful, in order to benefit the poor class of tenants, without causing much financial loss to the Government. But, I have now to deal with another important matter, and that is to enquire as to who authorised the Land Manager of the Development Department to charge one rupee more per room, from ground to top floor, or, in other words, to charge extra *eighty rupees* per chawl, consisting of eighty rooms in all? What is the standard rate of rent per room of the Development chawls, as per official Reports of the Development Department for the years 1922-23 and 1923 to 1924. I have therefore, tried to mend matter.—Yours, etc.,

NARAYENRAO KULKERNY.

Rs. 10/-

Will bring you a very nice piece of our SILK SUITING (3¼ yds. x 54") for 1 Suit — Sure to please you For samples enclose /4/- in Stamps.
BENARES SILK MANUFACTURING Co.,
BENARES CANTT. (U. P.)

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As a camera for arresting motion the Super-speed-Deckrullo is without a peer. Fitted with a self-capping shutter, it gives accurate speeds from 1/10th to 1/2,800 of a second. It is used exclusively by the largest newspaper photographers in the world. Our best advertisement is the daily illustrated press; if there is a speed picture of outstanding merit it is a hundred to one it is a Deckrullo picture

The camera that can be used for any and every purpose.

The Deckrullo Press Camera

3¼×2¼"	Rs. 365-0-0
3¼×4¼"	Rs. 397-0-0
10×15 Cm. on P. C. Size.	Rs. 463-0-0

Tropical Models, with F/4·5 Zeiss Tessar Lens.

3¼×2¼"	Rs. 410-0-0
3¼×4¼"	Rs. 478-0-0
10×15 Cm. P. C. Size.	Rs. 550-0-0

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Churchgate Street, Dady House,
BOMBAY.

SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a breakdown. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grand eloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in connection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravan Serai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

GOD THE WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that has made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me, I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

PRICE	Rs.	
1 phial of liniment	2-8.	Excluding postal expenses, i. e, An. 5.
1 box of pills	1-8.	

Price 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs. 7 including transit expenses.

Nervous weakness can be cured by one full box containing 3 boxes of pills and 1 phial of liniment, but an ordinary debility can be rectified by 1 phial of liniment and 2 boxes of pills which contain 28 doses for 14 days.

The medicine is absolutely free from all poisonous or Mercurial elements and will cause no skin eruption to appear on the place massaged.

TESTIMONIALS.

ABDUL AZIZ, MERCHANT, MOUNT ROAD, DARJEELING.

In conformity with your directions the medicine was used for 21 days which has transformed me into a hale and hearty man. If it pleases God I would try my best to secure the sale of medicine which deserves appreciation. I thank you thousands of times.

Communications to be addressed to—

SHEIKH GHULAM AHMED,
Pir Gilanian, St. 13 LAHORE.

"Hullo, Everybody!"

Do you get this Call from Europe and America on your Set?

The latest Music and the Current world news broadcasted in London, New York, Berlin and other centres can now be easily "listened-to" in India on our powerful new Receivers.

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Costly?

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Write us or see us personally. We will show how you can have your own Radio Set.—a real set that talks and sings—at a slight cost.

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THE tried specific for Ague, Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price Annas 13
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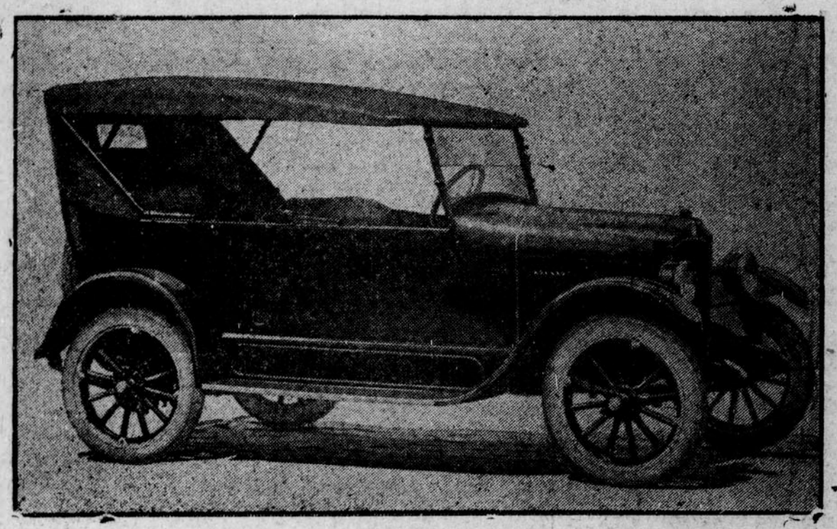

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NEW QUEEN'S ROAD,

Telegrams: "DIAMOTO" **BOMBAY.** Phone No. 21717.

The Indo-Burma Petroleum Co., Ltd.

Prepared from Pure and Swadeshi Wax.

USE

Globe Light Candles

COLOURED.
10 oz. 32 Stick
5 „ 16 „
WHITE
From 3 oz. to 16 oz. available in every size.

CARRIAGE.
10x8, 10x6, 12x6, 12x8
NIGHT LIGHT
4-6-8 Hours.
PARAFINE WAX
123/25 130/32 135/37

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Available Day & Night.

BOMBAY PETROL SERVICE

NEW QUEEN'S ROAD.

MORINAGA CONFECTIONERY

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"MILK CARAMEL"

A SPECIALITY

RUN TO

STOCKISTS:—

Messrs. ABDULHUSSEIN NAZARALLY & Co.,

115, BHAJIPALA LANE, BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS:—

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA Ltd.

SIX ELIXIRS

WHICH MAKE MAN A REAL MAN

PREPARED BY

PT. THAKUR DATTA SHARMA VAIDYA, K. V. V. BH.

Aksir No. 12.—Those suffering from Premature..will find this a unique curative, like other such medicines it does not affect a man's vitality, but along with increases it, Let the wise and needy understand, use it and you will find, it sutty fortery.

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Printed and published for the Indian Nefspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.